Bombay Branch,
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,092—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 6
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 9 a.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th Feb.	MARMORA	10500	.....	.....
13th "	PENINSULAR	5394	INDIA	7911
20th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6603
19th "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	.....
26th "	ORIENTAL	5284	AUSTRALIA	8401
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9300
30th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5291	CHINA	7912
14th "	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6396
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and Lists of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	5,5 0	Fiaschi	31th Mar. 1904.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,045	29th Feb. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to

F. SCARPA, Agent,
Saloon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,735	14th Feb. 1904
GORITIA	C. de Bretfeld	3,106	29th Mar. "
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	29th Apr. "
*† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,158	20th Apr "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 980, 2nd Class Rs. 633. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Brindisi, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 5th February, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 8th Feb., at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th Feb., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th Feb., at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 9th February, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 23rd February, (with transhipment at Beira to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Dullilmane and Mozambique.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 16th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th February 1904.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)

JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

From BOMBAY	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single. From	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	321		300	...
MARSEILLES	525	800	450	700	390	560
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	720	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Scale Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	10th Feb.
C.	ASTON HALL	4600	McFee	24th Feb
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6000	Snow	5th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	Halley	12th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	6200	Knaus	24th Mar.
C.	CREWE HALL	4203	Browne	30th Mar
A.	PROME	3550	F. M'Kay	5th Apl.
C.	HADDON HALL	620	A. Bax	20th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6200	Campbell	30th Apl.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	15th May.
C.	EDEN HALL	520	Haddy	25th May.
B.	CITY of PERTH	7427	Morrison	30th May.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SONS AGENCY (KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents:—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 4th January, 1904.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,530	M. Saporiti	15th Feb. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,550	O. Canepa	15th Mar. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 3 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly services. 1st Class, Rs. 850; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	5,000	D. Maganzini	17th Feb. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 185, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
[illegible] Road, No. 27.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,

Specialists in

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED FANCY CAKES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, &c.,

Made fresh on the Premises.

All Orders carefully attended to by the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

PROSPECTUS OF

Messrs. MAX MINCK & CO., "LD.,"

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
ESTABLISHED IN LAHORE 1876.

APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS:—
THE SECRETARY,
Messrs. MAX MINCK & Co., Ld., LAHORE.

5,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 or (£6-13-4) each,
8 per ent. on paid up Shares Guaranteed.

NOTICE.

ONLY 500 more Shares will be issued up to the 31st December, 1903, of which the present Shareholders will have the first refusal.

Mr. MAX MINCK having returned from South Africa does not think it advisable to issue the whole of the Shares just now, as we do not require so large a capital for the present.

THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BAHADUR BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SOMALI	2,655	Volkertsen	12th Feb., 1904.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent,
21, Medows Street, Bombay, 30th December, 1903.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury, Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company. Lincoln, England.

BOMBAY RACES,

THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
SOUVENIRS for Races Won.
SOUVENIRS for Favours Done.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Sleeve Links.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Brooches.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Bracelets.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Pen and Pencil Cases.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

BINOCULARS.— "THE VELDT" is the Cheapest Perfect Binocular for the Field. Appearances absolutely subordinated to power. Rs. 26.

BINOCULARS.— "THE FLAMMARION," The Cheapest and most Perfect Binocular, possessing the maximum possible penetrating power in the smallest possible size. Rs. 32.

BINOCULARS.— THE GOERZ TRIEDER PRISMATIC BINOCULAR is the King of all Binoculars, 3 sizes. Rs. 123-8, Rs. 141-4, Rs. 160.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder and no watch. From Rs. 20

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder combined with watch. From Rs. 65.

FLY-BACK.— DOUBLE or SPLIT CHRONOGRAPHS with minute recorder but no watch From Rs. 55.

FLY-BACK.— CHRONOGRAPHS in Gold and Silver Cases. From Rs. 95 to Rs. 1,000.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.

4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies

Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other dogs.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.

Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

THE POPULAR RESORT.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT, BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY Who wish to ENJOY A GOOD MEAL, are recommended to try our BREAKFAST, TIFFIN or DINNER, (Table d'Hote or A la Carté) Served at ANY HOUR of the DAY Till 8-45 P.M.

GREEN'S for Bacon.
GREEN'S for Bacon.
GREEN'S for Cheese.
GREEN'S for high-class Dinners.

WE RETAIN OUR OLD FRIENDS,
We continue to make new.

HARRIS' WILTSHIRE BACON, CUMBERLAND HAMS,

BARNES & CO.'S OILMEN STORES

Imported fresh every fortnight by P. and O. Mail Steamers.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT.
Entirely under English Management.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Specialty and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MISS FANNY STANLEY.

Representative..... TOMMY EMPSON.

FANNY STANLEY

COMIC OPERA AND DRAMATIC COMPANY.

(30 Artistes. 30 Artistes.)

LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!!

of the Season.

The Great Sensational Drama in Four Acts

THE

TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

PRICES :—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.

Doors Open at 8-30. Overture 9-30.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

WARREN'S GRAND AMERICAN CIRCUS

AND MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

TWO SHOWS IN ONE.

Enormous Success of the third ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

Each and every Artist Cheered to the echo.

VERYTHING NEW, NOVEL AND BRIGHT.

Don't fail to see the wonderful performing LIONS and ELEPHANTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

Under the Distinguished Patronage and immediate presence of

SIR DINSHAW MANECKJI PETIT, BART.,

When a Grand Special Programme will be given.

NEXT GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6th, AT 4 P.M.,

When School Children will be admitted at Half Price to all parts of the Circus.

The Biggest Menagerie that has ever visited Bombay is on view daily.

PRICES AS USUAL.
PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISCHIA," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival and are requested to take immediate delivery of their CARGO landed at Victoria Dock, No. 4 Shed.

All claims for Damages, &c., to be adjusted and presented before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

No. 23, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE,

TENDERS will be received up to 1 P. M., on March 1st, for the PURCHASE of a STEAM LAUNCH :—

Length about 28'-2"
Beam " 7'-4"
Depth " 3'-5"

fitted with high pressure Engine, 2 Cylinders 4½" dia, X 6" stroke.

New Boiler fixed November, 1900, for 90 lbs. pressure per □" Launch can be seen at Port Trust Workshops, Mazagon, and arrangements made for trial under steam by BONA-FIDE Tenderers.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Tenders to be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Steam Launch" and to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200.

A. C. W. FOSBERY,
Engineer, Bombay Port Trust.

Port Trust Offices, Ballard Road, February, 3rd, 1904.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, MADRAS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following contracts on the dates noted against each. Forms of Tender and any further information required can be obtained on application at the Army Clothing Factory, Madras, where Samples of Articles are open for inspection.

1. For the supply during 1904-05 of EMBROIDERED LACES, &c., on MONDAY, the 22nd February, 1904 at 3 P. M.
2. For the supply during 1904-05 of EMBROIDERED BADGES, &c., on TUESDAY, the 23rd February, 1904, at 3 P. M.
3. For the supply during 1904-05 of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES inclusive of Packing Materials on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February, 1904, at 3 P. M.
4. For the supply during 1904-05 of CLOTHS, SERGES, COTTON GREY, COTTON TWILL and PUTTIES of home-side local manufacture on THURSDAY, the 25th February, 1904, at 3 P. M.
5. For the supply during 1904-05 of MATERIALS for FIELD SERVICE CLOTHING on FRIDAY, the 26th February, 1904, at 3 P. M.
6. For the supply during 1904-05 of COLORS on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March, 1904, at 3 P. M.
7. For the Services of an Auctioneer during 1904-05 on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March, 1904, at 3 P. M.
8. For the purchase during 1904-05 of WOOLLEN CUTTINGS, &c., on THURSDAY, the 3rd March, 1904, at 3 P.M.

H. A. B. BOULDERSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Madras.

THOS. COOK & SON,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA & RANGOON,

BEG to place their Services at the Disposal of Civilians and Military Officers who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of Messrs. William Watson & Co. Full particulars on application.

They will further undertake the realisation of Claims and the Collecting of Dividends as declared by the Liquidator.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House on FRIDAY, the 19th February, 1904, at 8 P. M.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Hon. Secretary.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WARMS the Heart, brightens the thought, stops the spasm, aids digestion, and makes one feel as it takes "BULSARA BRACE-UP CORDIAL that life is worth living. Rs. 24.—MADON, SONS & Co., Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Guilleri Guillore, Par Charles Foley.
Pour quand il pleut. Par Albert Guillaume
Pierre et Jeans. Par Guy De Maupassant.
L'Eau Profunde. Par Paul Bourget.
Zette. Par Paul et Victor Margueritte.
La Jungle Da Paris. Par Jean Rameau.
Les Chaeris. Par Gyp.
L'Indecis. Par Andre Foutainas.
Sesame, ou la Maternite Consentie. Par Michel Corday.
Fier Amour. Par A. De Geriolles.
Les Petits Amis. Par Gyp.
Watteau. Par Virgile Jose.
Les Tributaires. Par Albert Boissiera.
L'Ame du Pays. Par Georges Riat.
Le Veau D'Or. Par George Lecomte.
L'Enervee. Par Maxime Formant.
Ballons Rouges. Par Marie Aime.
La Palambiere. Par Fernaud-Lafargue.
Confession d'un Homme d'Aufourd hui. Par Abel Hermant.
Verite. Par Emile Zola.
Le Forcat Secret. Par Paul Ballaguy.
Champicuol Divooce. Par Arthur Bye
Petite Fille D'Amiral. Par Pierre Mael
Ma Chere Denis (Memoires d'un Jobard). Par Henri. Carrere.
La Belle des Belles. Par Jean Rameau.
La Vierge de Nuremberg. Par Le Comte A. de Saint Aulaire.
Les Deux Frangines. Par Pierre Docourcelles.
Vierges de France. Par Paul D'Aigremont.
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A Handsome Trophy for the Winner
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A PROGRAMME BRIMFUL OF NOVELTIES.

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OUR SECOND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
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"BESS."
ZOE'S GREAT MAN MONKEY ACT

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SATURDAY } February, 6th.
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16th, 17th, and 18th February.

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SECOND and FINAL ENTRY Closes TUESDAY, 9th February.

J. ST. J. GRAHAM,
Honorary Secretary.

INSOLVENCY NOTICE.

In the matter of WILLIAM WATSON and PAUL PFLEIDERER, lately carrying on business as Bankers and Agents under the style of WILLIAM WATSON & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the property and outstandings of the abovenamed firm have been vested in the Official Assignee of Bengal under an Order of Court, dated 2nd February, 1904, and that all property either immoveable or moveable belonging to the said Firm are required to be made over and all debts and moneys due are to be paid to the said Official Assignee of Bengal.

A. H. MILLER,
Official Assignee of Bengal.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. KING KING & Co., BOMBAY,
AND
MESSRS. KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA,

ARE WILLING to make advances and to render every assistance to such Members of the Indian Civil and Military Services as may be inconvenienced by the Suspension of Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON & Co.

In *Re* MESSRS. WM. WATSON & Co.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
and
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,

BEG to INTIMATE that they are prepared to place funds at the disposal of Members of the Services who may be inconvenienced by the suspension of the above Firm; particulars may be learnt on application.

They will also be glad to undertake the realisation of Claims and to collect the dividends and the same are declared by the Liquidator.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

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Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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9 to 12 Months 5 " "
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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

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CAPITAL.

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" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

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	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
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" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3 "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders and investors' interests carefully watched.

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For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH

GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the most moderate charges, Engraving, Copperplate Printing and Die-sinking undertaken. For rates apply to [illegible]

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SALES BY AUCTION

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

The property of a deceased European Gentleman, consisting of household furniture, such as dining tables, chairs, easychairs, low chairs, dumbwaiters, writing tables, almyrahs cupboards, teapoys, bedsteads, &c.

AT 1-0 P. M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay Arab, 14-2½, 8 years, goes well in harness.
1 chestnut mare, 14-3 hands, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong single-seated trougham, by Press and Co., in very good order.

BONA-FIDE SALE,

On MONDAY, the 8th instant at 11 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the Tents, at the Crescent opposite Sailors' Home (where the kit has been removed for sale) a large quantity of surplus stock returned from H. E. Camp at the Delhi Durbar, consisting of a large lot of best plated ware by Walker and Hall and Mappin and Webb, all new, new iron single bedsteads with spring and cotton mattresses, teakwood dressing and wash-hand tables almyrahs with glass mirror doors, dining and writing tables, towel horses, chest of drawers, bentwood arm chairs, pieces of camp tables, chamber stands, Chesterfield sofas, bath tubs,

One second-hand English landau, by Lawrie and Marner, one second-hand English landau, by Morgan, one square, English iron-tyred landau nearly new, one English C spring phaeton, by Lawrie and Marner, one English second-hand phaeton, one new brake, one set English new four-in-hand harness &c., &c.,

Nearly everything was got new and only used at the Delhi Camp.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 5th February, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th inst at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Waudby Road, Esplanade, opposite the Gymkhana, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, dinner table for 24 persons, set of sofas and chairs, cabinet, best platedware, crockery and glassware, etonized square piano by Richard Lipp, specially made for Indian climate, mahogany cottage piano by Scundy, table and standing lamps, table ornaments, copperibolet, Chubbs box, American organ, Teacher's ice box, English large stove, lady's bicycle, clock, etc., the property of Mrs. G. RUSSEL.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF DAMAGED WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK GOODS MILLINERY AND HOSIERY, AT CHAKLA STREET, NEAR JACKERIA MUSJID.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th inst, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Chakla Street on account of the Insurance office, concerned—A large quantity of Woollen, Cotton and Silk goods, millinery and hosiery, damaged by fire and water.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BENHAM HALL LANE, GIRGAUM,

Under instructions from the Executors of the last will of the late Mr. Shamrao Maneckjee Rele, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th day of February at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

All that piece of pension and tax land or ground, together with the dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon (formerly forming a portion of the oart called Dellowry Wady situate in Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay in the town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5½ and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 307, now No. F-3011, old survey No. 576 and new survey No. 22-7910, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward No. 343 (C-B) and street No. 26-A Benham Hall Lane, and bounded on the east partly by the property formerly belonging to Dr. Succaram Arjoon and now to Munjee Nunsey partly by the property formerly belonging to Mathurabai, wife of Narayen Dhurmajee and now to Purshotum Balkrishna Joshi and partly by the property formerly belonging to Bhawanishanker Mangesh and now to Framjee Temooljee Mirza, on the west by the property formerly belonging to Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and now to Jamibai widow of Amaram, on the north, by the property formerly belonging to Dahoba Juggannath and now to the Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust, and on the south by the public passage leading to the said Benham Hall Lane,

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamsetjee and Hiralal, Solicitors, for the Vendors, or to the Undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as dining table, chairs, sofas, easy chairs, round, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cupboards, cots, chest of drawers, whatnot.

1 kabonized iron-framed Grand Upright piano, by Soundy & Co.,

1 mahogany cottage piano by Soundy and Co. in good order.

By order of Messrs. R. A. Parakh and Co. of Frere Road, and on account and at the risk of Memon Cassum Moosa, trading as Ebhram Moosa in Sarkari Stables chawl, near Thakordwar, ex s.s. City of Bombay—

243 s.s. ox 1-3—5 casks each 75 dozen measure glasses.

AT 2 P.M.

Several ladies and gents bicycles by different makers.
1 light victoria.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 strong built mail phaeton.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered,

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAPU KHOTE STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees Messrs. Shrichund Jethia, Puribhmul Shrichund and Bhima Khima, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Lalji Dewsey in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 10th day of July, 1901, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land, containing by admeasurement 14 square yards or thereabouts, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bapu Khote Street in the sub-district of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Pension and tax under No. 1054 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 29 and bounded as follows, that is to say :—On the east by Bapu Khote Street aforesaid on the west by the house of the late Teoljaram Prarjivandas on the north by the house of Thucker Dewsey Jiva and on the south by the house of Bhowa Lallooy Anandram.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Nadirshah and Tyebjee, solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN THE OART CALLED TELEWALY, NEAR VITHULWADY.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as administrator of the estate of the late Shella Curson, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 13th day of February, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of pension and tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay, at the Oart called Telewaly near Vithulwady, in the sub-district of Mandvi, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 1700 and street No. 29, containing by admeasurement 55 and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Tatia Venkoba, on the west and north by a public passage, and on the south by the house of Bhagirthibai widow of Dinanath Vishwanath.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned,

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. G. Kiddle, consisting of tables, chairs, dumbwaiter, cots, clock, enamelled ware, wearing apparel, &c.

The effects of the late Ghella Curson and Bai Moti, consisting of furniture, brass utensils, &c,

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, 5th February, 1904.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS carried on in the name of KhakeebhoyP dumsey of very valuable and rich Chandeliers, Pier Glasses, Furniture, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, Receiver, appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 234 of 1901, Ahmedonoy Meherallibhoy vs. Cassumalli Meherallibhoy and others, Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell on the premises, by Public Auction, in convenient lots, on Tuesday, the 9th February 1904, at 2 P.M. the stock-in-trade consisting of rich chandeliers, pier glasses, fairy lights, bracket mirrors, table ornaments, chandeliers, and lamp fittings, plated-ware, cutlery, glass ware Chinaware, enamelware, hall carpets lamps, drawing-room sofas and chairs, bent-wood chairs, flagstaffs, stop furniture, &c., lying in the shop at Kalbadevi, No. 230.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 5th February, 1904.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£88 1-8	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£98	= + 1-1
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£101 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£91 1-2	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	25 5-8	= — 7-16
2 months hence	25 1-4	= — 7-16
Spot in New York	55 3-8	= — 7-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·16 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin "	20·49 1-4	= — 1-4
New York Demand	4·35 1-2	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 7-8	= do
" " "	3	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 1-4	= do
7 day market loans	2 1-2	= do

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £350,000 for South America.

At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 60,00,000, Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 34,20,000	were allotted to	Calcutta
Rs. 2,58,000	do	Bombay
Rs.	do	Madras
Rs. 60,00,000		

At 1s. 4 5-32d.

Minimum rate received 87 per cent. Average rate 15·16. Total amount sold during the week Rs. 1,29,800
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 50,00,000 } 70,00,000
Extra allotments on Bombay Rs. 2,00,000
" " Madras " 1,40,000 } Is. 4 1-8d.

SUGAR— German granulated 1st marks J.-F. 9 13-16 + 1-16 quiet.

METALS—
Copper Braziers £88 = — 10s,
Yellow Metal 6 1-4,
Tin Plates 18s. } unchanged.
Bar Iron Belgian £4-17-6,
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-5-0,
Basic Steel Bars £4-19-0.

LINSEED— Linseed Bold. A.-M. Sellers, 33s. 3d. = — 3d. Quiet.

COFFEE— Coffee in New York 8 1-2 = — 9-16.

TALLOW— Finest Australian Beef 28s. 6d. = — 3d.
" " Mutton 28s. 9d. = — 3d.
General tone of Auctions easier.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester strong. Total sales, 4,000. Spot 8·52 — 4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 1-2 — 3-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 24,000. Arrivals closed unsettled.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
8·17 —41	8·23 —43	8·26 —42
May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
8·28 —43	8·28 —41	8·28 —41
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
8·9 —43	7·18 —33	6·82 —78

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	27,000
Do. last year	34,000
Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Do. do Continent	nil
Mid-Uplands	16·50 — 25
Futures, month of March	15·93 — 26
Do. do. July	16·37 — 28

In New Orleans—

Spot	15 15 16	unchanged
Futures, month of May	17·13	+ 1
Do. do. August	16·55	— 7
Tone at close	firm.	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, February 3rd, 1904 :—

Cotton	12,768 bales.
Wheat	11,331 cwts.
Linseed	404 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,252 "
Gingellyseed	14,661 "
Poppyseed	612 "
Groundnuts	6·4 "
Castorseed	32 "
Rice	28,432 "
Myrabolams	5,888 "
Cottonseed	6,47 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Grain	2,073 "
Jowar	2 241 "
Maize	2,550 "

SKIN SALES.

Ship skin sales closed to-day, good demand, Madras dull and prices par to ½d. lower. Bombay firm and prices par to 1-2d. higher. Total sold 786,000.

BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 4.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4 1-8d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 5-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.-F.	4 11-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 15-32d
French Francs 8 do do	171 1-2
Marks 3 do do	139 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	130
Shanghai 30 do do	181 1-2
Japan 30 do do	145 1-2

Government Paper—3½ per cent. Tone unsettled,

Cash	Rs. 95·12
1st Settlement 3rd March	" 95·13

Money Market,—Tone steady.

BANK RATE.

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do	22nd Dec.	6 do.
Bank of Bengal do	21st Jan.	7 do.
Bank of Madras do	22nd Jan.	7 do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed,—Tone steady.			
Ready	5	10	0
Rapeseed,—Tone dull.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	6	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	15	0
Yellow Gazerat, Ready.	6	0	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	11	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	20	12	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quieter.			
Howree Khandeish ...	32	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	31	8	0
25 per cent. " ...	30	8	0
50 per cent. " ...	29	8	0
Black Kutnee " ...	26	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs. 29·12
Club No. 1 "	" 29
Hard Red "	" 23

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone quiet.

Estimated sales	4,000 bales.
Imports	15,000 "

Feb-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May
8·24 +7	8·30 +7	8·33 +7
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
8·31 +6	8·34 +6	8·31 +6
Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct mutilated	Oct.-Nov.

COTTON.—The tone of our market is quiet and prices of spot cotton are about Rs. 3 lower, with little doing at Colaba. The Sutta market is also easier with the quotations for Good M. G. Broach down to Rs. 259.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	248	232	226	... Feb.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	250	240	...	... do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	...	250	240	... do
Oomrawatee (descriptions)	M.-G. 260	263	...	... do
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	...	248	242 ... do
Jalgaum do.	...	...	250	244 ... do
Khandwa do.	...	...	269	263 ... ... do
Khamgaum fair staple (M-G)				
Karanja do. do.	}	270	264	... ... do
Akola do. do.				
Oomras, good staple (M.G.)	284	273	...	... do
Damanganum Poolgaum (MG)	279	273	...	... do
Nazpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	281	275	...	... do
Broach (M.-G.)	...	323	...	292 March
Do. (M.-G.)	...	321	...	... April
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	...	283	272	... May
Do. (M.-G)	...	279	269	... "
Muttia (M. G.)	...	258	248	... February
do	...	257	247	... March
Dhanwar (S.-G.)	...	...	...	291 May.
Westerns	...	...	...	277 "

The following is the statement of the Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 3rd February :—

	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of Straits Dollar coinage on the evening of the 27th January 1904	1,22,13,000
Value of Government Silver on do. do.	26,42,000
Total	1,48,54,000
Add—Silver received during the week on account of Straits Dollar coinage	
Do. do. Government	63,15,000
	63,15,000
	2,11,70,000
Deduct—Dollars tranferred to Custom House for export of the value of	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	
New Coin paid to the Currency Department	28,00,000
Do. Reserve Treasury	14,00,000
	42,00,000
Balance on evening of the 3rd Feb. 1904	1,69,70,000

The Balance comprises—

	Rs.
Silver held on account of the tenderers	1,22,13,000
Do do Government	47,57,000
	1,69,70,000

There is in addition awaiting Assay—

	Rs.
Bullion received for Straits Dollar coinage	25,42,000
Bullion belonging to Government	30,30,000
	55,72,000

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	easier
Surats	quiet
Good Bhawnuggar	Nil.
The Manchester Market has been	strong
2 3-4 per cent Consols	83 1-8 closing price.
3 per cent Rentes	98
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	101 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	64 1-2
Bar Silver	25 3-8

The sum of about £350,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Camp Santa Cruz, 5th February.

1. The Annual Inspection of the Corps will take place on Saturday next, the 6th instant at 4-15 p.m. at Santa Cruz, Dress.—Review Order, Khaki, Putties to be worn.

(2.) Every member who is not on leave is required by the Volunteer Regulations to be present, or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.

(3.) The Commanding Officer trusts that Officers Commanding Companies will endeavour to get every available member of their Company to attend this parade.

(4.) N. C. Officers and Volunteers must be warned that they must have their Arms, Accoutrements and buttons well cleaned for this parade

(5) Ammunition boots must be worn by all members (except Officers and Cyclists).

Train leaves Colaba, at 3-5 p.m. (Bombay Time) and return from Santa Cruz at 7-21 p.m. and 9-38 p.m. (Bombay Time).

Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations.

Members travelling from other Stations on the G. I. P. Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

Dinner will be provided in Camp at 7-30 p.m. for members of A C D E and F Companies who attend this parade.

Cadets will attend this parade and will return by the train leaving Santa Cruz at 7-21 p.m. (Bombay time).

7. Detail—Orderly Officer for Monday-Friday Captain S E Greaves,
for Saturday—Captain A R Sharp.
Battalion Orderly Sergt for Friday—Sergt W Hazel.
Battalion Orderly Sergt for Saturday—Sergt E Lyon.
Battalion Orderly Corpl for Friday—Corpl A S Fischer.
Battalion Orderly Corpl for Saturday—Corpl W V Lynn

3. There will be no Cadet Company parades this week except on Saturday the 6th instant.

4. There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade daily during this week at 6-30 a.m. and 6 p.m. at Santa Cruz.
Dress—Drill order, khaki, Putties to be worn.

5. Companies 60 strong or over must be organised into four Sections.
Companies under 60 and over 40 to be organised into three Sections.
Companies under 40 will be organised into two Sections.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

It is notified for Information that Sports will be held in Camp this afternoon the 5th inst.

The train leaving Colaba at 2-10 p.m. (Bo Time) to-day Friday) will stop opposite the Santa Cruz Rifle Ranges to put down members of the Corps and visitors attending the Cycle Sports, which will be held on the ground near the A, B, & C. I. Fy Volunteers Rifle Range.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LIEUT-COL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th February.

1. K E Coy—Will be inspected by Major Stewart, R E, at Oyster Dock on Tuesday evening Feb 9th when all men must be on parade, Launch Will leave Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m.
Dress—Khaki, F S Cops, putties not to be worn.

2. E E Coy—There will be technical instruction at Oyster Rock to-morrow afternoon Fourth Launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m.
Dress—Khaki round helmets, putties not to be worn.

3. E E Coy—There will be technical instruction at Oyster Rock on Sunday Feb 7th Time that the Launch will leave to be notified later.
Dress—Khaki and helmets, putties not to be worn.

By Order,
A. F. E. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 5.

Before the Hon. the CHIEF Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For further hearing.

1226—Craigie Land O—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Karmally Rahimbhoy and others—Wadia G and Co and Thakurdas and Co and Naru H and Co.
Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1284—Ardeshir H D and Co—Kassumdas Mathuradas and others vs Chatoorbhoy Kimji and others—Sorabjee and J—Part heard.

Before the Hon. the CHIEF Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.

Appeals for hearing and the final disposal.

1270—Wadia G and Co—Chubildas Lallubhai vs Daya Mowjee and others—Kanga and P and Thakurda and Co.

1271—Bicknell M and M—Laksmidas Valjee and others vs Gungabhai widow and others—Mansukhlal J and H L and Co.

1272—Edgelow G and O—Fakirchand Prunchandas Manekbai widow—Tyabjee and Co.

1275—Crawford B and Co—The B B and C I Ry Co vs N C Macleod—Little and Co.

1278—Pestonjie R and K—Noor Mahomed Haji Vomer vs N C Macleod—Ardeshir H D and Co.

1179—Humphry and F—Bejraldas Bhukardas vs James Herbert Dunkerley—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

298, 02—Payne and Co—The Bodiche Anilvin and Soda Fabrik vs Farbin Fabriken Bayer and Co Limited—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

509, 03—Tyabji D and Co—Mossabhai Mohomed Safan and another vs Yacoob Mohomed Safan and others Nanu and H—Tyabji D and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

After Appeal Court.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For an Exparte Decree.

133-03—M B Chotia Vallibai widow vs Soonabai widow—Payne and Co.

603-03—N M Cama Jacob Haji Gool Mahomed and others vs Hoorbai widow and another—Kanga and P.

Long Causes.

903-01—J C G Bowen—The secretary of state for India in Council vs The Municipal corporation for the City of Bombay—Crawford B and Co—Part heard

212-02—Wadia and Ghandy—Jivanji Dinshaw Ghandy and another vs Varjivandas Cursondas and another—Mulji B B and Bicknell M and M—Part heard.

503—Thakurdas and Co.—Kessowjee Dossa and others vs Gokuldas Manockdas and others—Kanga and Patell—In person—Part heard.

Testamentary Suit.

3 03—Matubhai J and M—Jethabai widow vs Jethabhai Veram—Little and Co.

Long Causes.

247-01—Sorabji Jehangir—Hurkisan Bhasra vs Runchord Jivandas and others—Sand J and Mulla and Mulla.

367-03—Payne and Co—Framji Dorabji vs Chandula Khusalji—Wadia G and Co.

235-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Vaghji Gopalji and others vs Meghji Gopalji and others—Tyabji D and Co.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A. Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	4	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	18	16	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Pydhonie, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	13	10	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	3	4	7
E Mazagon, Parwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	22	19	33
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	7	15
G Mahim and Worli	2	9	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	7	16
Total	67	69	144
Total plague deaths to date	265,324	217,243	
Same date last year	102	90	202

INOCULATION.

The statement of Plague Prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on the 3rd February, was as under :—Superintendent Dholpur State, 60 doses ; and Principal Civil Medical Officer Singapore, 60 doses.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ALEXANDER—January 22, at Erinpura, Rajputana, the wife of Captain H S Alexander, 43rd Erinpura Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PHILLIPS—MURPHY—January 26, at St Joseph's Cathedral, Allahabad, by the Rev Father Francis, O C, George A Phillips, Private Secretary to H H the Nawab of Rampur, eldest son of the late E A Phillips, Director of Public Instruction, Rampur State, to Ethel May, fifth daughter of Mr J P Murphy, of Allahabad.

RYAN—BIRCH—January 26, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Tavoy, Burma, Frederic, Ryan, Deputy Conservator, Forests, Tavoy, to Madeline Mray Dolby Birch, eldest daughter of the late Frederic William Birch, formerly District Superintendent Police, Meerut, N-W-P, India, grand-daughter of Captain Frederic William Birch, killed at the Siege of Lucknow, and great-granddaughter of Sir John Birch.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets 5h. 55m. High water 1-3 m., 2 0a. Low Water 7-44m. 7-43a.
P. and O. s. s. Arabia with English mails of 22nd ult. due to arrive at 7 a. m.
Arrival of Rt. Rev. Dr. Pym. Bishop-Designate of Bombay per P. and O. s. s. Arabia.
First Criminal Sessions.
Organ Recital Cathedral 6 p. m.
The Civil Medical Annual Ball, Town Hall, 9 p. m.
Novelty Theatre. Miss Stanley's Comic Opera and Dramatic Company.
Harmston's Circus Esplanade.
Warren's American Circus Esplanade.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of January the number of Khoja patients treated in this Dispensary was 1047. Among them the number of new admission was 323 ; classified as stated below :—Men 119, women 100, children 104. The average daily attendance was 53.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Barberaper R.I.M.S. Hardinge will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a. m. to-morrow—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per S. S. Congella via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the Genepal Post Office at 6 p.m. on Sunday, the 7th instant, and at p.m. on Monday the 8th idem.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY PORBUNDER.—During the month of January, the number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 1,011 classified as follows :—

Caste.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Hindoos	331	200	257	831
Mussulman	76	29	...	105
Parsees	2	..	1	3
Other Castes	8	...	6	9
Total	417	225	319	1,011

The average daily attendance was 79.

FIRE IN A MILL.—Last Wednesday, a working machine in the blow room of the Lakhmidas Khimji Mill at Ferguson Road was discovered to be on fire. As there was loose cotton about the place the flames spread in the different parts of the rooms, but before much damage could be done they were put out by the fire appliances of the mill. A number of labourers were at work in the blow room when the fire broke out, and in attempting to extinguish it four of them got themselves burnt about the arms and legs. The injured men whose names are Krishna Dowlatha, Govind Rama, Gopal Baloo and Rowji Raghoo were removed to the hospital, where they have been detained for treatment. None of them, however, is in a dangerous condition. Five machines were more or less damaged by the fire. The total damage is estimated at Rs. 2,500. The cause of the fire is attributed to friction.

A COWARDLY ACT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate Ratanbai widow of one Punja a Hindu charged Govind Premji, also a Hindu, with voluntarily causing her grievous hurt on or about the 23rd December. Mr. Craig pleader, appeared for the accused. It appeared from the evidence that the parties were neighbours and resided in Bapu Hajam Street. On the day in question the accused went to the place of the complainant and asked for money from Nathu, the son of the complainant, for drink. On Nathu refusing to give any the accused abused him. Nathu went to the back of his house and the complainant came out on the verandah and remonstrated with the accused. Upon this the accused struck her above the eye with a stick cutting her eye-brow open. The accused then pulled her down and caused her to fall into the road, thereby breaking her arm. It was urged on behalf of the accused that he Nathu and some others were drinking the whole day. The accused did not mean to cause the injury to the woman, but it was owing to her extreme old age that it occurred. The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that the accused had in all probability caused a permanent injury to the complainant and also a great deal of suffering. If the complainant was an old woman as he represented her to be, the accused's act was all the more cowardly. On any account the accused had inscented to cause an injury which was the natural result of his act. He convicted the accused and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE FANNY STANLEY CO.

"EAST LYNNE"

The old but ever popular emotional drama "East Lynne" was played at the Novelty last night by Miss Stanley's Company before an audience which completely packed the theatre from pit to dome. This is the second time "East Lynne" has been presented by the present Company, and it certainly speaks volumes for the play and its performers when we are able to record that the theatre was taxed to its utmost to hold the audience, who were only too eager to withness this performance. Miss Stanley herself again essayed the dual leading roles of Lady Isabel and Madame Vine, and her impersonations were all that the most exacting critics could desire. Next to Miss Stanley the honors fell to Miss Flo Hope in the exacting and yet thankless part of Barbara Hare, and other characters were ably sustained by Messrs Phillip, Neville Greaves and Driscoll, not forgotting Mr. Empson, who portrayed the character of "Lord Mount Severn" most acceptably. To-night Miss Stanley's Company will conclude their Bombay engagement by presenting the well-known melodrama "The Ticket of Leave Man."

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

A gala perfomance of Harmston's Circus was given in their spacious tent last night under the patronage and in the presence of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington, and the number of people in attendance was limited only by the seating capacity of the tent. The usual excellent programme was given, and in addition there were several special acts exhibited for this occasion only, all of which were thoroughly enjoyed by the spectators. For to-night manager Love announces a special high-jumping competition for local horses, which will be put on in addition to the regular features of the circus, and on Saturday afternoon there willbe the usual matinee, at which children and their attendants will be admitted for half price.

WARREN'S CIRCUS.

Warren's Circus continued their successful engagement on the Maidan last evening before a fairly large and thoroughly enthusiastic audience. For to-night Mr. Warren announces a new and special bill, on which occasion the performance will be given under the patronage and in the presence of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart, and on Saturday afternoon we are promised the regular family matinee for the little ones, at which all children and their escorts will be admitted for half price.

AT Sotheby's a gold funeral wreath taken from an Egyptian mummy sold for £54.

SWEEPERS ON STRIKE.

WORK RESUMED.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon about four hundred sweepers, men and women, employed by the Bombay Municipality for the Fort Ward, assembled in a body in the compound of the Municipal chawls in Paltan Road, behind the Crawford markets and went on strike. They laid down their baskets and brushes and declined to go to work. The cause of the strike is said to be the recent innovation brought about by the Health Department by introducing tin boxes and scrapers in place of cane baskets to collect cattle droppings in streets. The start was made about a month and a half ago by replacing a few of such baskets by the new tin boxes. No objection was raised at the start and the experiment having proved successful the number of tin boxes was increased from time to time, and when the men threw down their baskets, brushes and tin boxes, yesterday afternoon they numbered thirty-three. The new system has been found to work so satisfactorily that the Health Department intends to introduce it in other wards. The men to whom the new implements were given had to clean the roads and streets in the Fort of cattle-droppings only, rubbish and kutchera, &c, being removed by scavengers. The men worked with the boxes quietly until about a fortnight ago, when they began to complain against their use, on the ground that when they went about the streets boxes in hand, people took them to be halalkhores. On Wednesday the men all of a sudden refused to do work and asked to be reverted to the old system of cleaning the streets. The authorities advised them not to take such a hasty step and gave them time to consider over the matter. The attitude of the men however indicated that they were not likely to give in and the authorities accordingly made arrangements to meet the emergency. They kept a number of boys belonging to the rag-picking class to take up the work in case these men refused to do it. The time fixed for the final reply to be given by the men was 2

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEB. 5, 1904.

AFFAIRS IN BALUCHIS

THAT the Baluchi tribes appreciate the superiority of British administration over that of neighbouring governments is year by year more manifest. One of the latest exemplifications is afforded by the return to British territory of Sardar Imam Bakhsh, Sapara, with some five hundred families of various tribes. The new Administration Report tells how in consequence of a dispute with the Adamzais he went to Afghanistan five or six years ago, and has now returned in state as aforesaid, as he and his followers were unable to tolerate the exactions of his Highness the Amir's officials, and the return of many other refugees from Afghanistan is taken as an indication that there has been a change of policy at Kabul and that the present Amir is not inclined to continue his father's encouragement in the shape of taccavi advances, and otherwise, to needy or discontented tribesmen from British territory. They are quaint people who live in borderland and they cannot yet realise that it is not necessary to rifle, rob and plunder, following up these little peccadilloes occasionally with the use of the knife. On the Afghan frontier the whole of a small carvan was carried off. Still life is more endurable than it used to be; and there is a steady stream of emigration from Afghanistan into the border districts of Khaf and Bakharz in Persian Khorasan near Meshed, where large tracts of land are now being brought under cultivation by Hazaras. Many other Hazaras go to Baluchistan for work on the railway and roads. They do not, as a rule, bring their families with them, but it is thought they probably would do so if there were an Hazara colony on which they could settle. Once a nucleus has been formed, says Colonel Yate, the agent to the Governor-General, they will settle down and remain with us permanently; but the difficulty has been to find the available land, as waste land with a sufficient supply of water is extremely limited, but it is hoped that the difficulty may be overcome. Proposals have been submitted to the Government of India for the raising of a Baluchistan Yeomanry Regiment at Gumbaz to take over the Regular Cavalry outpost at that place and a Brahui Yeomanry Regiment at Mastung. The tribesmen are, as a rule, born horsemen, inured to long distances and promise to make excellent scouts in time of war. Both Baluchis and Brahuis show a desire for enlistment and it is most important that service should be given them.

This is a satisfactory development and it is further gratifying to find that unruly tribesmen in the Baluchistan agency are becoming less unruly. Only three murderous outrages occurred during the year. In the early part of it a Sulemanzai Kibzai aided by a woman, wife of another man with whom he had an intrigue, killed Duffadar Rur Singh of the 4th Bengal Lancers in the early morning as he came out of the Murgha Fort, where he was stationed. In this case both man and woman were hopelessly involved, and neither could return home. The woman's misconduct was known; her husband was out with gun and sword in search of her and death stared them both in the face. They resolved to die together, and suicide in their case took the form of killing a Sikh and being killed. After arrest the man did nothing but ask when he was to be hanged, but hanging was the one thing that was denied him. We learn that the case was first of all tried by the Sibi Shahi Jirga, in February, which took up the question of tribal responsibility for permitting a man and woman in such circumstances to be at large, and inflicted a fine of Rs. 3,500 on the section of the Kibzai tribe concerned. Such sentences, inflicted by a jirga of their own chiefs, are found to be most satisfactory and likely to have an excellent and salutary effect throughout the province. The story, however, must be completed. The woman died in hospital, but the man was tried by the Court of Sessions and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for life and thirty lashes. The effect of such cases as this, writes Colonel Yate, where the murderer is captured alive and kept under trial until all his antecedents and everything connected with the case, including the responsibility of others, has been thoroughly sifted, is much more lasting and has a much more deterrent effect than if he were tried and executed at once. Once the murderer is dead, it is found, every mouth is closed and no information is obtainable. In the second case a Siyani Bozdar from the Dera Ghazi Khan district attacked and killed a syce of the 4th Bengal Lancers, and but for his immediate capture by sowars of the regiment he would probably have done more harm. The murderer, being captured, tried to save his people from the demands of justice by declaring himself to be a Lohrani Marri and giving a fictitious name. The Motabirs of the Hasin Khetrans, among whom he had been living for the past two years also pretended not to know him, but on the police discovering the real name and section of the accused they acknowledged the facts.

The state of Jhalawan is not satisfactorily reported on, and the absence of sardars who are able and willing to keep their tribesmen in order is much felt. When the Jhalawan subsidies, suggested by Sir James Browne in 1893, were granted, it was hoped that the existing state of disorder would improve, but that hope has not been realised. The present chief, though possessing a great reputation for personal courage, has little control over the numerous and refractory Jhalawan tribes beyond his own and a few clans. The remaining tribes are not only not under his influence but are in some cases antagonistic to him. Shakar Khan, the chief of the Mengal tribe, though the son of Nur Din, who organised the rebellion against the Khan in 1876, and lost his head in consequence, is said in no way to resemble his father and to be incapable of controlling his restless tribe. It is not difficult, therefore, to accept the statement that from the want of a leader of a commanding personality and strength of character whom all the wild and lawless Jhalawans would be prepared to obey and follow, and from the absence of any control on the part of the Khan of Kalat, the state of this inaccessible tract of country seems likely to drift from bad to worse unless something is done to keep the peace. A proposal has, we learn, been made to the Government of India for the appointment of a capable native official to reside at Khozdar in the heart of the Jhalawan country, whose presence, it is believed would exercise a restraining influence over the chiefs and tribesmen alike and whose object would be to hold the balance between the Khan and sardars and between the sardars themselves, and also to keep the Khan and the Political Agent thoroughly informed of every change in the political situation. The long-standing dispute between the Mengals and the Chuttas for the possession of the Saruna valley and other pressing cases of importance made it necessary for Major Showers to proceed to the Jhalawan country immediately after the Delhi Durbar. He settled 126 cases, also some from Jhalawan, including one between the Khan's Naib of Khozdar and certain Mengal cultivators. This latter case has unfortunately since the close of the year blazed up afresh and bids fair to culminate in further serious tribal disturbances.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY TRADE. The Bombay Administration Report contains some interesting statistics as to the progress of commerce in this Presidency during the past year. The decreases were entirely in the direction of the imports, and were mainly accounted for by a very considerable falling-off in respect of foodstuffs. This was obviously due to smaller requirements owing to improved agricultural conditions, and the decrease, therefore, instead of being an unsatisfactory feature of the year's conditions, is really an indication of a return to prosperity. The aggregate total of foreign trade amounted to some 90 crores 67 lakhs, an increase of 3·48 crores in the year. The general import trade increased very satisfactorily. Leaving aside the question of foodstuffs, there was an improvement of no less than 89 lakhs in the year. This is a direct sign of improving conditions and freedom of money. Importations of machinery and mill work improved by over 14 lakhs. This shows plainly that during the greater part of the past twelve months there had been a complete return of confidence in the mill industry. It is to be feared, however, in view of the present state of the Bombay industry, that the next trade figures will not disclose such a flourishing business. The statistics of the importations of metals are always the surest indication of the progress of this country, and it is extremely satisfactory to note that under all the sub-heads relating to this class of commerce there were large increases. Importations of copper improved by no less than fifty-six lakhs, or 1·1 per cent. Turning to the trade in oil, we find that there again the figures are much augmented, and the increase is mainly due to increased activity on the part of American exporters to this country. Exports increased from 35·29 to 36·08 crores. A big decline occurred in respect of raw cotton and cotton twist, but there was a large increase in shipments of seeds, and a large increase under the head of grain and pulse is another feature demonstrating improved harvests. A significant feature of the year's figures is a decline in the value of the import trade with the United Kindom. This decline was, however, shared by Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Russia. On the other hand exports to Great Britain largely increased, mainly owing to improved shipments of raw cotton, oil-seeds, wheat, hemp, and raw wool. There was a decrease of eight per cent in the coasting trade of the Presidency, and the land trade of the Presidency proper also declined.

THE PUNJAB SALT REVENUE. The chapter in the Punjab Administration Report for 1902-1903 dealing with the Salt Revenue of that Province is not without interest in view of the recent reduction of duty. The Salt Department in the Punjab, it may be as well to state here, is not under the control of the local Government, but is administered by the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue. There are three sources from which salt is obtained in the Punjab, viz., from the Cis-Indus and Kalabagh mines, the Mandi mines, and the Sultanpur mines. The trade of the first-named mines continues to improve, there being an increase in the sales last year of 130 573 maunds. On the 31st December 1902 the sales were in excess of those of the corresponding period of the previous year by 74,119 maunds, but the rumours of a reduction of duty reduced this excess to 37,634 maunds by the 22nd March 1903. The Commissioner remarks that it is a matter for regret that the salt from these mines does not find more favour in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. There was an improvement of 250 maunds in the trade with British Baluchistan; and small quantities of maunds 320, 300 and 25 were booked direct to Lower Bengal, the Central Provinces and Central India, respectively. Turning to the trade of the Mandi mines there was a decrease in the sales of 9,368 maunds. As in the case of the Cis-Indus and Kalabagh mines sales were better than those of the previous year down to December 1902, but commenced to decline in January 1903, and continued to do so down to the close of the year. The falling-off, however, appears to have been due mainly to the severity of the latter part of the winter, snow falling repeatedly during January and February, and there was much hail and rain in March. Some of the salt too, which was issued from the Guma quarry during the last two months of the year, is said to have been of a quality inferior to the ordinary produce of the mines. There was also a decline in the trade of the Sultanpur salt works, the total falling-off amounting to 5,636 maunds. Sales were affected adversely by the Imperial Durbar at Delhi, as carriage for the removal of salt by road was difficult to obtain, and booking of goods over the railway line via Delhi, the only outlet for the rail-borne traffic of these works, was temporarily suspended. The issues amounted to 58,702 maunds against 65 520 maunds in the previous year, a decrease of 6,818 maunds. The uncleared balance at the end of the year was 1,052 maunds compared with 402 maunds at the end of 1901-02.

THE CITY HEALTH. THERE is, unhappily, no doubt that the seasonal epidemic of plague is now spreading with its usual rapidity. Its effects are however, so far less destructive than they were last year, when after a season that led people to imagine the disease was on the decline it became more virulent than ever. The total mortality in the city during the seven days ended on Tuesday was 917, an increase of 154 deaths over the preceding week. This advance is entirely accounted for by the greater number of plague deaths, which were 384 against 231, an increase of 153. A fortnight ago the recorded deaths from this disease were 189, the ratio of advance as indicated by the latest figures being nearly five times greater than the statistics of a week ago disclosed. We have to gain what consolation we can from the fact that the present return shows 167 fewer deaths from plague than in the corresponding week of last year. A year ago the week's mortality in the city from all causes was 1,343, a number 426 in excess of that of the past week, while the lustral mean for this period of the year is 1,598. The only parts of the city free from plague last week were Upper Colaba, the southern part of the Fort and Mahim. Dongri now suffers the most and had 53 deaths from the disease, Byculla coming next with thirty. From phthisis and respiratory diseases there was a total of 212 deaths, an excess of twelve over the number a year ago. Of deaths from small-pox there were ten compared with 28 in the corresponding week of last year. In other respects the health of the city continues to show an improvement compared with the state of things at similar periods in previous years.

THE BOMBAY CROPS. THOUGH in other parts of the Presidency agricultural conditions leave little to be desired the reports from districts in the Konkan and Deccan are not entirely cheering. The appearance of locusts in parts of Thana, Kolaba and in Ratnagiri has had serious results, more especially in the latter district. In the Deccan, too, where more moisture is still required there has been damage by locusts in portions of the Poona district, while considerable injury is still being done by swarms of these insects in Satara. Rats also continue to work destruction to crops in Khandesh, Nasik, Bijapur, and Belgaum, locusts having, moreover, damaged the sugar cane in the latter district. For the rest, conditions remain much as they were last week. The rabi crops are generally in a favourable state, while harvesting and threshing of kharif crops is in progress and approaching completion, or has been completed, in various areas. Prices are favourable, fodder is plentiful, and the condition of agricultural stock in all parts of the Presidency is good.

THE Viceroy will voyage from Calcutta to Chittagong in the Guide during his forthcoming tour. From Chittagong he goes by rail and river to Dacca, and thence by rail to Mymensingh. The return journey will be made on one of the India General Company's boats. During the Viceroy's stay at Chittagong there will be a function at which the hill section of the Bengal-Assam Railway will be formally declared open for passenger traffic.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR and Lady Lamington and staff attended a performance last evening at Harmston's Circus which was filled in every part.

THE Ballot at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday for two members to represent the Chamber in the Bombay Municipal Corporation resulted in the election of Mr. C. H. B. Forbes (of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes & Co.,) and Mr. D. M. Inglis (of Messrs. Finlay Muir & Co.).

THE Right Rev. The Bishop of Lucknow will be taking leave to England this summer. In his absence his work will devolve upon the Ven'ble Archdeacon Cockin, while the Rev. G. Ford, Chaplain of Allahabad, will officiate as Archdeacon.

COLONEL MARCHAND, of Fashoda Fame, is to marry Mme. Heriot the widow of Commandant Heriot, former managing proprietor of the Paris Louvre Store, who died some years ago leaving a fortune of £ 3,000,000. She had two sisters who were saleswomen in the Louvre, and all three married directors or part proprietors of the well-known Store.

THE Dowager Empress of China has become wildly enthusiastic on the subject of motor cars. She has recently received several cars through a German firm, and these have pleased her so much that she has placed an order for 5 cars of all sizes and makes with Herr Valentin, a Berlin trader, who is now in China. The Empress is frequently seen in one of her motor cars in the gardens of the Imperial Palace. A German chauffeur has been teaching her the intricacies of the vehicle.

AN incident is recorded in the Administration Report of Baluchistan that is reminiscent of the days of border raids. A Thanadar had gone to Korodak to inspect the water-supply when he received news that a caravan had been attacked and carried off by a party of 12 Afghan budmashes. Although only accompanied by one sowar he promptly started in pursuit. During the pursuit he was joined by four more sowars, and, coming up with the marauders, at a point 80 miles from where the raid was made he attacked them though they were twice his strength. He killed four of them and recaptured the caravan intact.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending February 2nd was 917, giving a death-rate of 61·44 per annum per thousand as against 89·99 the corresponding period of last year, and 104·61 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 41 died from fevers; 384, plague; 10, small pox; 5, measles; 0, cholera; 1, leprosy; 62, phthisis; 36, diseases of the nervous system; 150, affections of the respiratory organs; 26, diarrhœa; 24, dysentery; 28, still-born; 90, old age and debility; 12, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 37; Brahmin, 29; Lingaet, 5, Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 491; Hindu low-caste, 100; Musalman, 183; Parsee, 29; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 22; Eurasian, 4; European, 4; Negro-African, 1; Buddhist, 1; other and unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 325 as against 251 the corresponding period of last year, and 258 the average over the past five years.

MR. ELLIMAN has given twenty-six acres of land to Slough for a recreation ground. He is going to spend £5,000 in laying it out and is giving £10,000 as an endowment.

VARIOUS BOOKS.

THE GREAT RECONCILER, by the Author of Miss Molly (Methuen), is an interesting study of men and women who seek in friendship the sum-total of their need for happiness. Barbara Fairfax is a very attractive young person, who is the victim of a miserable marriage. Wedded at sixteen or thereabouts to a man who had the hereditary taint of drink in his veins, and who finally goes off his head from it, she is lonely and rich, with nothing to do. That she should make friends is natural, and that some of them should wish to step from friendship into a closer intimacy is quite as foregone a conclusion. But Barbara retains surprising command over herself, which is the more astonishing that she wanders in the pleasant paths of sentiment and sympathy, and is frank in her gladness at meeting with kindred souls. Dick North, apparently the most daring of her admirers, is a well-cast character, and one is in considerable doubt as to whether he will not bend Barbara to his views of life. Then comes Philip le Marchant, quite a different type, the cool commissioned, but implicitly confidential kind of male friend, who establishes instantly and subtly his influence over the woman he admires. Jos Wyatt is the strong character of the book, who looks on life from a cheery stand-point that does not exclude amusingly cynical views that act as a wonderous tonic on her intimate friends. Constantia, the solid and beautiful cousin of Barbara, whose mother is a Dutch woman from South Africa is another type. The Boer war and the Boer element come into the story through her. The result is a double tragedy, which hardly adds to the interest, though it does to the action of the tale. It is a clever book and a successful analysis of very opposite specimens of humanity.

THE HONOURABLE MOLLY, by Katharine Tynan (George Bell and Sons), besides being a very interesting story, proving Miss Tynan's perfect familiarity with various phases of Irish and Anglo-Irish life, might also be called a study in atavism. There is a short explanation of the circumstance of the family of the De la Poers of Creggs Castle in Mayo (where they really have no being, it may be remarked, in passing) which cannot be called part of the story for it skips lightly over the two marriages of the father of the heroine, giving the reader no chance of dwelling on any romance connected therewith. We then follow Molly in her normal and abnormal evolutions until she found her true place in life. Molly's father had been brought up as so many only sons of old, decaying families in Ireland are brought up—to do nothing, but be a gentleman; his father and mother died when he was a child, and two Aunts confided his education to the rector. For the rest he was left to roam about the woods and mountains shooting or fishing, and being fitted in no way for the high part in life assigned to him by the imagination of his doting aunts. Going to Dublin at the age of twenty, he spent some weeks there, and returned with a pretty but penniless bride, to the dismay of Miss Penelope and Miss Thebe, the aunts and of his old retainers. This marriage was not productive of very vivid happiness; the bride was disappointed in her surroundings and died after a few years, leaving two daughters. Lord Creggs married again in quite as unexpected and even in a less satisfactory manner; selecting a farmer's daughter as his second wife, and Molly, their daughter, is the very delightful heroine of this story. Molly grows up like a charming naiad amid love and kindness and when arrived at woman's estate she realises the low ebb of the family finances and determines to start a business of her own. She selects flower-farming, and embarks energetically in the work. What it entails in making new acquaintances and breaking new ground and learning the circumstances of all her poor or peasant neighbours makes very pleasant reading. We have pictures of work, of play, of serious forebodings, and wild hopes, all in a sympathetic setting. The background is the wild and picturesque country in Ireland, where the wind and the rain, the sunshine and the cloud seem all reproduced in the speech of the people. Miss Tynan brings it freshly before her readers, and makes of her characters most lovable beings.

THE SECRET IN THE HILL, by Bernard Capes (George Bell and Sons.) To any one who likes a realistic smuggler's story, this will be a boon. It begins with a trial for murder; the accused is successfully defended by a lawyer, who dies immediately after he has won a verdict of "Not Guilty." The lawyer's little son was in court, and received an indelible impression on the case. Later he meets the accused, come to see the boy, whose father saved his life at the expense of his own. It is found that Dicky, the boy, is left with little of this world's wealth and he is taken off to a small sea-coast village near Ipswich by his eccentric guardian. There, the very first morning of his stay, he come upon curious matters that set his imagination at work, and what ensues from all he hears and sees bears fruit in various wondrous ways. The Hill that held the secret is a tough subject and a silent one. But strange incidents and exciting adventures occur even in the quiet sea-coast village; and when Dick is a man he finds it all out, but not without considerable risk to many, which is met with daring and skill. It is both an interesting story and a fine study of East coast scenery.

MR. B. B. NAGARKAR publishes an Essay on "The Sublime Pessimism of OMAR KHAYYAM", in which after telling as much or as little as is known of the Astronomer-Poet of Persia, culled from the best-known sources he studies the thought and philosophy of the Rubayat as rendered in Fitzgerald's translation. Mr. Nagarkar has always been a devoted reader of Omar Khayyam and analyses the character of the poet who could produce verses of such infinite charm that they remain true to all time.

"In the guidance of man's life, he saw more of dark destiny and iron fate than any kind and beneficent leading of Providence. Hence, quite naturally, he thought more of this world than of the next more of to-day than of to-morrow. In brief, the trend of his thoughts ran counter to the recognised Mahomedan religious beliefs: and this one single circumstance is enough to explain why Omar's name is so studiously ignored in the Persian literature while those of Hafiz and Firdausi are mentioned so often and so honorably."

This method of accounting for the silence of his country's annals with regard to Omar may meet the case, for it is singular that his verses lay so long in obscurity, and Mr. Nagarkar goes closely into the reasons why the Poet's own people should look on him with doubt and suspicion as not being an orthodox Mahomedan. Omar wrote on the uncertainty of life, the passing of time, and with it the mutability of human things, and just as these are still mysteries and every being is subject to these vicissitudes, and life is still a complex problem, and the human heart turns ever from fleeting joys to certain grief, his verses appeal to the "perplexed soul of man, calling him away from the vain pursuit of vanities" in a way that few poets who preach the sterner moralities can succeed in doing. He showed, and revelled in showing that:—

We are no other than a moving row
Of Magic-Shadow-shapes that come and go
Round with this Sun-illumin'd Lantern, held
In Midnight by the Master of the Show.

It was Fitzgerald who interpreted the philosophy of this most sad poet, and brought from its obscurity the diamond of great price that shines now in the literature of the Western World, where it is more appreciated than when it shone in the dark unfathomed caves of Persian lore. Mr. Nagarkar's effort to make Omar better known in India is the result of many years' study and admiration of the poet, an admiration which he found flourished in England and America in a high degree. There he addressed meetings on the subject of Omar Khayyam, and this publication is a resume of the lectures given by him on various occasions. He illustrates his appreciation by apt quotations from Omar Khayyam, using Fitzgerald's 1879 edition for the purpose. The booklet costs eight annas. We wonder what the Persian poet would say to the very modern advertisements that follow the text.

WE heard a short time back of the Frenchman who announced his divorce to his friends by visiting card. In Hungary they seem to have evolved another method if one may judge from the following advertisement in a musical paper published in that part of the world; it is headed "Thanks offering":—"I give myself this opportunity of expressing to Mr. Doctor-of-Laws Sakolny my heartfelt thanks for the almost phenomenal speed with which he has carried through the matter of my divorce. Paul Sodasin, improvisator, Buda-Pesth."

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FAR EASTERN SITUATION.

Russia's Reply Still Delayed.

LENGTHY JAPANESE COUNCIL.

RUSSIAN VICEROY'S POWER.

MAY DECLARE WAR.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

It is announced at St. Petersburg that the reply to Japan will be delivered on the 6th instant.

The renewed postponement has caused great exasperation in Japan.

The Marquis Ito was summoned from his country-seat during the night and subsequently a seven hours' Council took place with the Premier, senior statesmen, Ministers of War and Navy, and three Admirals.

Great importance is attached to this.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says that the General of the Staff has authorised Admiral Alexeieff to declare war and open hostilities if circumstances indicate the necessity.

An Imperial Manifesto proclaiming war is expected to follow sharply if Japan rejects the arrangement proposed by Russia in her reply.

Telegrams to the Australian papers received at Colombo state that many Japanese spies have been arrested in Manchuria. It is feared that a Japanese plan is afoot to destroy the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Five Russians shipped as Italians on the Japanese cruiser Nisshin, but were discovered and landed.

Russia is placing in Germany an extensive order for wireless telegraph apparatus for use in the Far East.

Fifteen thousand picked troops aboard the Volunteer fleet transports are due at Colombo shortly bound for the Far East.

The "Times" correspondent at Peking states that Japan's Note to Russia was in stronger terms than the preceding ones. Japan, he says, will not yield her moderate standpoint, neither will she accept mediation.

Lord Lansdowne's weighty advice to Prince Ching, who had been supporting Japan, impressing upon China the necessity of declaring and maintaining neutrality, was opportune. Prince Ching has assured the United States and Great Britain of China's strict neutrality.

The present unrest in Korea accentuates Japan's feeling as to the necessity of immediately safeguarding her vital interests in that country.

HOTTENTOT REVOLT.

German Garrisons Relieved.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 4.

Advices from the Cape state that Windhook and Okahandja have been relieved without loss and the enemy is now retreating to the mountains.

The Germans hitherto have lost 26 killed in fighting, and 44 settlers have been murdered.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The Irish University Bill.

MR. REDMOND'S THREAT,

During the debate in the Commons on the address Mr. Redmond said that the Irish were as determined as ever to secure Home Rule, and he hinted at obstruction unless Government introduced the Irish University Bill this session.

Mr. Wyndham said Government would not introduce the Bill this session.

MORE BYE-ELECTIONS.

Sequels to Admiralty Purchases.

Bye-elections will take place at St. Albans and the city of London, the Hon. Vicary Gibbs and the Hon. Alban Gibbs having resigned in consequence of having acted as agents in connection with the purchase of Chilian warships for the Government. They seek re-election.

GALE AND TIDAL.

Enormous Damage in England.

EARTHQUAKE IN JERSEY.

A tidal wave accompanied by a gale has swept both coasts of the English Channel, doing enormous damage at Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Hastings.

Quarters of London adjacent to the Thames are flooded.

An earthquake has taken place in Jersey.

As a result of the incessant rains large tracts of England are submerged, especially in the Thames valley.

HEROINE OF LUCKNOW.

Death of Lady Inglis.

The death is announced of Lady Inglis, the heroine of Lucknow fame.

THE LIBERAL UNIONISTS.

Association to continue.

COMPROMISE ON FISCAL REFORM

At the meeting of the Liberal Unionist Council it was resolved to maintain the organization and assist Unionist candidates without reference to their fiscal opinions.

Only three dissentients out of 84 supported the amendment, condemning protection on the ground that it would strengthen the cause of Home Rule.

Rs. 5,000 TO 10.

PLACING the 1st three in the G. W. HANDICAP. CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TIBET MISSION.

Statement by Lord Lansdowne.

CHINA'S DILATORY METHODS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

Lord Lansdowne last night referred to the inutility of Chinese intervention with Tibet, and said the Chinese Envoy left Peking in December 1902 for the express purpose of arranging the difficulties with Great Britain and had not reached Lhassa yet.

The Government of India was satisfied there had been no contravention of the Act because the mission was political and not military.

LORD CURZON AT BUSHIRE.

The Untoward Incident.

AN END OF THE MATTER.

In the House of Commons, Earl Percy, replying to Mr. Bowles with reference to the Viceroy not landing at Bushire, said his Majesty's Government shares the regret of the Persian Government at the untoward incident now closed, and it was undesirable and unnecessary to lay the papers before the House of Commons.

DEATH OF SIR EDWARD BRADDON.

Anglo Indian and Colonial Statesman.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3.

The death is announced of Sir Edward Braddon.

[Sir Edward Nicholas Coventry Braddon, K. C. M. G. was the son of Henry Braddon of Skisdon, and member of the junior branch of the Braddons of Treglith, and Treworgye, who in the time of Queen Elizabeth sent representatives of Liskeard to the British House of Commons. He was born on June 11th, 1829, and came out to India in 1847 to join his cousin's mercantile house in Calcutta. After varied experience he accepted an appointment in the Government service as Assistant Commissioner in Santhalia: served in the Santhal rebellion with favourable mention; after the suppression of the Santhal outbreak, raised a regiment of Santhals for which he was specially thanked by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and then served with Sir George Vule's Volunteer force in the Indian Mutiny (medal and favourable mention). In 1862 he was appointed Commissioner of Excise and Stamps, and subsequently Inspector-General of Registration and Superintendent of Trade Statistics in that Province. During eighteen months he acted also as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Revenue Departments. In 1870 he was specially deputed to inquire into and report upon the operation of the salt tax in Oudh and the North-West Provinces, and as one result of his labours obtained a considerable relaxation of the law in respect of the illicit manufacture of salt which had been exceedingly harsh and oppressive. In 1873 he retired on pension, and went to Tasmania. In July, 1879 he was elected to the House of Assembly as member for West Devon, and held that seat continuously (being twice elected against opposition and twice unopposed) until October 29th 1883, when he was appointed Agent-General for the Colony in London. Mr. Braddon was a staunch Free Trader, and was a prominent Oppositionist until he carried his party into power. When in March, 1887, he was called upon to form an Administration, Mr. Braddon resigned the Premiership to the Hon. P. O. Fysh, a colonist of longer standing, and took the leadership of the Assembly as Minister of Land and Works, holding also the portfolio of Minister of Education. He was sworn in the Executive Council on March 29th, 1887, and was one of the representatives of Tasmania at the second session of the Federal Council of Australia held at Hobart in January, 1888. He has also devoted much attention to the promotion of Tasmanian industries notably the fruit and timber trades and mining. He read a paper on Tasmania. Its resources and Products before the Royal Colonial Institute Session 1888-89. Sir E. Braddon was a brother of Miss Braddon, the well-known authoress, and himself published two books "Life in India" and "Thirty years of Shikar," the latter appearing in 1895. Sir Edward was one of the most conspicuous figures among the Colonial Ministers on both the occasions of her late Majesty's Jubilees. He was created a K. C. M. G. in 1891.]

DEATH OF MR. B. PICKARD.

Another Parliamentary Vacancy.

The death is announced of Mr B Pickard, member for Normanton.

[Mr. B. Pickard represented the Normanton division of Yorkshire as Liberal from 1885. He was the son of Mr. T. Pickard, Miner of Kippax near Leeds. He was born in 1842 and was educated at the Kippax Grammar School. At the age of 12 he worked in the pits, and in 1873 rose to the position of Assistant-Secretary of the West Yorkshire Miners' Association, and in 1876 became Secretary. In 1881 he became General Secretary of the Yorkshire Miners' Association, and was formerly member of the Wakefield School Board and County Alderman for West Riding, Yorks. He ultimately became President of the Miners Federation of Great Britain. He took an active part to obtain the Mines Acts, Employers Liability Acts, Mines Eight Hours Bills, the Truck Acts; acted on Deputation to President Cleveland on Peace, 1887, and to leading men in France on Channel Tunnel Scheme; on Trades Congress Parliamentary Committee one year; attended about eighteen Congresses of Trades Unions; organised six International Congresses of the miners of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, and Belgium, which have been held in Paris, Jolimont, Brussels, Berlin Aix-la-Chapelle and London; taken part in Peace Society's work, and Lord's Rest Day Associations work. Publications: Biography of the late John Dixon Miners Secretary Annual; Miners' Report (fifteen years); Short Work on Organisation and Co-operation.]

SPRING MEET AT LUCKNOW.

CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY, 4.

In the Civil Service Cup at Lucknow to-day Idle Bell was first; Relshot second; Not Yet third; Fairy Dale fourth.

ASSAULT-AT-ARMS, CALCUTTA.

Lord Kitchener was amongst those present at the Presidency assault-at-arms this afternoon, which was carried through without a hitch. Among the events the display of physical drill by the Royal Fusiliers, musical club drill by the boys of the Armenian College, and musical drill by the 64th Battery, R. F. A., were specially good.

THE German Press professes to lament the British hypersensitiveness with regard to the Kaiser's remarks concerning Waterloo. The New York "Evening Post" takes up the theme, and describes the Emperor's remarks as a contribution to the gaiety of nations, calculated to "almost provoke a smile on the statue of the Iron Duke himself."

THE POONA MANŒUVRES.

PLAN OF OPERATIONS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 31.

THE Poona Manœuvres of 1904 are based on the supposition contained in the "General Idea" issued by the Director.—"An invading army having effected a landing on the coast near Bombay has pushed forward a detached force of all arms and occupied Poona, the garrison of which, being too weak for resistance, has retired in a north-easterly direction." Unable to make a stand against the invaders, it has fallen back on Ahmednagar and joined hands with the troops in that station, now happily set free from the necessity of guarding the Boer prisoners, so long unwillingly detained in our midst. Thus strengthened the defenders of India are now retracing their steps to give battle to the enemy. Their army (Red) consists of the following troops:—The 29th Lancers; the 40th and 45th Batteries, R. F. A.; two Companies of Sappers and Miners; 2nd Battalions, Connaught Rangers and the 125th Rifles under the command of Lieut.-Col. Wood; 2nd Battalion, Connaught Rangers. The invading force (White) comprises the 33rd (Q. O.) Light Cavalry: the 18th and 29th Batteries, R. F. A.; Sappers and Miners, the 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regt. 93rd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and the 12th Rajputana Infantry under Lieut.-Colonel Carey, 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment.

The paucity of native infantry taking part in the manœuvres is due to the depletion of the normal garrison of Poona, which now, instead of its full strength of three Indian regiments, is reduced to one and a half. A wing of the 94th (Russell's) Infantry has recently left the station for the Aden hinterland. The 107th Pioneers at East Kirkee, at present on service in Somaliland, has been replaced by the newly-raised 87th Punjabis, which, full as it is of recruits, is not yet ripe for manœuvres. Financial considerations—the soldiers' bane—have considerably limited the scope of the operations and shortened their duration. By so doing they have impaired the usefulness of this mimic warfare. Instead of the opposing armies being let loose to seek for each other and advance in whatever direction seems best to the commanders, the area over which they can move is narrowed down to a small tract of country lying between Poona and Sirur. Economy spells inefficiency; and each force had a pretty accurate idea of the whereabouts of its antagonist before the campaign opened. The Red troops had to be reinforced by two batteries, 40th and 45th, and two companies of the Sappers and Miners from Kirkee; and the burning question of the cost of transport prevented these corps from going out to join Colonel Wood before the White Cavalry had left Poona on 29th January and advanced in the direction of Sirur to feel for the enemy. This Kirkee contingent for the Ahmednagar force marched out early on the afternoon of 30th January and is perforce obliged to pass through the mounted screen of the White Army before it can reach its own main body. Consequently it has been neutralised until such time, and has to pretend to be both blind and deaf until it has joined Colonel Wood. This impossible situation has been forced upon the organisers of the manœuvres by the necessity for economy.

These operations will be, however, rendered unusually interesting by the presence of General Sir Archibald Hunter, K.C.B., a soldier of the modern school, who has so recently seen far larger bodies of troops than India is used to deal with manœuvred over very similar country. For the "terrain" in South Africa closely resembles the ground we are accustomed to. The flat-topped "koppies" rising suddenly from the undulating plains of the Orange River Colony have their counterpart in our queer-shaped hills and rolling "maidans" in the Plains. Donga is but another name for nullah. The rivers of South Africa, both in appearance and in behaviour, may be justly compared to those we see every day in India. And what are the Drakenberg Mountains of Natal or the dreaded ranges of Northern Transvaal to our own giants of the Frontier? The new Lieutenant-General Commanding's only experience of Indian soldiering has been the few months of his sojourn at Quetta, where the country is very different from the Deccan plains, over which the Poona and Ahmednagar forces will be exercised. While the troops will obtain the benefit of the criticism and advice of a modern general who has seen in recent years two such dissimilar campaigns as the struggle which ended in the downfall of the Mahdi and the Boer War, he himself will have an opportunity of learning something of the differing conditions under which Indian armies take the field. Their systems of supply and transport are unlike those obtaining in operations which are directed from Pall Mall. And, moreover, he will gain a knowledge of the sepoys and sowars whom he may yet be called upon to command in the field.

It is to be regretted that so few mounted troops are available for the manœuvres. Poona's new general won a notable reputation as a cavalry commander in North China; and the ground is eminently suitable for the employment of the arm with which he is most familiar. No Horse Artillery batteries will be present. Mounted Infantry, for which a school has been constituted at Poona, would have an excellent opportunity for learning their work in a wider field; and they would be particularly useful in these operations. However, the rival commander's must do their best with the materials at their disposal; and the manœuvres will, doubtless, prove of value to all who take part in them. Everything is to be done under service conditions. No tents are to be taken, except for the hospitals; and officers are limited to 70 lbs weight of baggage.

WITH THE RED FORCE.

FEBRUARY 1.

The Kirkee column destined to strengthen Lieutenant-Colonel Wood's army marched out from the Sappers and Miners' Lines, East Kirkee, on Saturday, January 30th, at 2 p. m. It consisted of the 40th Battery, R. F. A., under Major England, R F A; the 45th Battery R. F. A., Captain Drake, R. F. A.; and two companies, Sappers and Miners under Captains Bremner and Greenstreet, R E It was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Hancock, 87th Punjabis, Chief Umpire, Red Force; Major Leslie, R. E., Chief Recording Officer; Major Brownrigg, 107th Pioneers, Assistant Umpire; Captain Casserly, 120th Infantry, Umpire, and Captain Burton, 94th (Russell's) Infantry, Umpire. Later on it was joined by several officers attending the Garrison Class at Poona, who have been detailed to act as Assistant Recording Officers—Lieuts. Sheppard, R F A; Bariff West Yorkshire Regt.; Cattell, Loyal North Lancashire Regt.; Maydwell, Gordon's Horse; and Kennedy, 93rd Argylle and Sutherland Highlanders.

About 5 p. m. the column reached Wagholi, near the ninth milestone on the Poona-Sirur Road, and bivouacked for the night. The force being ruled neutral until it has joined the Red Army, no precautions to guard against surprise were necessary; so the troops settled down at once to make themselves as comfortable as "field service conditions" will permit. And considering the limited means available, there was little to complain of. Supplies from the S. and T. Corps were not always obtainable; but the Gunners supplemented the scantiness of their rations from a well-stocked travelling coffee-shop The men accomodated themselves under shelters stretched over limbers, guns, and waggons. Each officer had his own notion of bivouacking. Some were content with a valise laid under the nearest tree. Others were almost luxuriously housed in "tentes d'abri; while a few reposed in the bullock-carts which formed the chief means of transport.

On Sunday the Phantom Army, as it has been named from its supposed invisibility, marched off early, the Sappers and Miners starting at 7 a. m. the batteries following at 8-30 a. m The country on each side of the road is for the most part open and undulating, though at Loni Kand near the 13th milestone low hills close in towards the highway. Here in a "tope" surrounding the dak-bungalow is pitched a comfortable camp for the director of the manœuvres; and envious eyes were cast at the marquees showing white and cool among the trees, as the column moved along in clouds of pungent dust Shortly after 10 a. m. the troops reached Koregaon, where a tall obelisk marks the scene of the battle in which the victorious English army finally broke the power of the Peishwa nearly a hundred years ago. Through the large village or town the broad Bhima river flows, crossed by a ferry worked on a line stretching from bank to bank, and at this season also by a shallow ford. Here at 10·25 a. m. the batteries halted, unhooked, watered and fed. About 12·30 p. m. the column reached Shikrapur, 22 miles from Poona, and bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of the 1st February the Phantom Army began its last march in the character of a spectral force. For at Ranjangaum, about 30 miles from Poona, it fell into the midst of a fierce fight between half a squadron of the White cavalry and two squadrons of the 29th Lancers (Red), which ended in the defeat of the smaller body.

SIRUR, FEBRUARY 1.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wood's infantry are bivouacked at Wadegaon, about five miles north-east of Sirur and will advance towards Poona early to-morrow morning. Our cavalry have gone forward and driven back the mounted troops of the White force at Ranjangaum and have thrown out a screen facing south-west and passing through Khondapuri, about 26 miles from Poona. The enemy's cavalry are reported to be in force near Shikrapur.

WITH THE WHITE FORCE.

THE FIRST ENGAGEMENTS.

FEBRUARY 1.

Our cavalry consisting of the 33rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry under Major Edwards D. S. O., left Poona on the 29th January and reconnoitred towards Sirur. On the evening of the 31st a patrol which had penetrated as far as Dhok Sangwi reported that some of the Red mounted troops were in Koregaon, about 34 miles from Poona on the road to Sirur. Our Cavalry bivouacked for the night near Shikrapur. Early on the morning of to-day, it advanced in the direction of Sirur and established contact with the enemy. A series of fierce fights ensued. A half-squadron of the 33rd was charged and routed by two squadrons of the 29th Lancers at Ranjangaum about 10-20 a.m. Shortly afterwards a small revenge was taken for this defeat. A troop of the 33rd, supported by two squadrons, came upon and captured a native officer and ten men of the Red Cavalry; but, the main body of the latter coming on in force, our mounted troops were directed to fall back on Shikrapur. No trace of the Red infantary was found.

Under cover of the cavalry, our artillery, engineers and infantary marched out of Poona on the afternoon of the 31st January and are advancing towards Sirur to meet the enemy.

SUCCESS OF THE INVADERS.

FEBRUARY 2.

Our cavalry, having their head-quarters at Shikrapur, 23 miles from Poona, and extended widely across our front have succeeded in defeating, up to the present, all endeavours of the enemy to pierce the screen and gain any intelligence of the Main Body. It is difficult to comprehend the tactics of the Red Force, as they have made no attempt to support their cavalry by troops of other arms and rend the veil which has successfully concealed our movements. Behind it our artillery and infantry have taken up a strong position along the Bhima river, leaving it as an obstacle in front and watching the fords carefully. Our out-post line is a strong one, though somewhat extended; yet as the enemy at present are numerically inferior to us, any attempts they may make to cross the river should, if detected in time, be rudely repulsed. The moon being at the full now, there should be little difficulty in guarding against night attacks. A possible weak spot is where the Poona-Sirur road passes through Koregaon and crosses the stream by a very shallow ford. The town lies mostly on the enemy's side, and the banks are equally high; still, a bridge-head established in front of the houses should prevent the enemy from gaining access to the ford; and troops wading across at this point would be exposed to a murderous fire from cover on the either bank.

Koregaon, like Shikrapur and other large villages along this road, bears many traces of former greatness in the days of the Mahratta supremacy. Old fortifications, the tottering remnants of ramparts, the base built solidly of large blocks of stone, the upper portion only earthen, parapets now crumbling into dust, occasional fragments of carvings, ancient temples still well-preserved—all point back to the days when the Peishwa travelled in state along this route. Now the cattle-byres are fenced in with huge stones that once served to shelter some proud robber baron; and the degenerate descendants of the gallant Mahratta horsemen turn out to gape inanely at the bronzed white soldier and swarthy sowar, and gain a dishonest anna by selling tough hens and ante diluvian eggs at famine prices.

Warfare is no longer pictorially effective. In India we have been accustomed to cease to look for martial splendour in the habiliments of troops; but the once picturesque gleam of white tents in orderly rows is now no longer seen. The bivouac shows only lines of blanket-wrapped forms, an occasional tents d'abri, or an untidy bullock-cart, festooned with syces, buckets. The one subject for a colourist's brush is the camp of the Director of the Manœuvers, where Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter, General Richardson, and the other senior Non-Combatants have established their head-quarters. Hidden in a grove of trees, around a yellow-walled dak-bungalow, the rooms of which have been turned into temporary offices, are the humble tents and modest shelters of the various Staff Officers. The only sign of luxury, even here, is the large shamiana, used as a mess, and Lieut. Langton's motor-car, in which he daily whirls the Lieutenant-General along the roads in a cloud of dust and the twinkling of an eye.

FEBRUARY 3.

The enemy are on the move. Latest intelligence from the front states that the Main Body of the Red Army advanced to support its cavalry early this morning and drove back our mounted troops which have fallen back towards the river. They have done their duty well up to now; and it is time that the other arms should have their chance. The enemy are reported to have occupied Shikrapur. Another day should see a collision between the two forces.

WITH THE RED FORCE.

FEBRUARY 2.

Our cavalry as yet have been unable to drive in the opposing horsemen and obtain any information whatsoever as to the whereabouts of the White Main Body. All that we know is that a strong force of all three arms is somewhere in front of us; but the cloud of cavalry between us and it has completely hidden its movements. A patrol of the 29th Lancers (Red) succeeded in penetrating as far as Ittalwari without locating the enemy's artillery and infantry. So that up to the present we are completely in the dark as to his position and intentions. The situation becomes monotonous for all but the cavalry, who are having a pleasantly exciting time. Scouts, patrols, troops and squadrons dot the countryside, dashing wildly over ploughed fields and stony "maidan" with all an Indian cavalryman's recklessness. This morning Lieut. Denning, 33rd Light Cavalry, with a handful of "sowars", succeeded in keeping the whole of our front line on the "qui vive." Like a swarm of wasps they would swoop down on one part of our screen, resting after a hard gallop. Then before they could be approached, they were buzzing away at another point a mile further on. Cavalry umpires, dismounting from their blown horses, would, ere they had scarce time to reach the ground, hear the familiar cry of "Confound it, here's Denning again," and, climbing wearily into their saddles, they would ride off to the threatened point only to find the disturber of the peace flown. A sigh of relief, three miles or more long went up from the whole line, when this ubiquitous officer was finally put out of action and ordered to fall back on his supports.

Our infantry marched from Wadegaon, beyond Sirur, to Koregaon, the 35th milestone on the Poona Road, arriving there at 8 a.m. this morning Here we found the welcome re-inforcement of the 40th and 45th batteries. Royal Field Aartillery, under Major England, R.F.A, and two companies of Sappers and Miners, under Captain Bremner, R. E., awaiting us. Under cover of our cavalry which has scoured the country as far as nine miles ahead, we halted and bivouacked for the day. We march again at 4 a.m. to-morrow morning.

February 3

We marched from Koregaon at 4 a.m. Important news has reached our Headquarter Staff, Troubles seem imminent for the invaders in their rear, as a rumour declares that the inhabitants of Poona are rising and threatening their communications. However, to counterbalance this, comes news of a fresh accession of strength to the enemy being on its way from Bombay.

We reached Shikrapur (23 miles from Poona) this morning and are now halted here.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY, 4.

Advancing from Shikrapur, where he had halted for the night, Colonel Wood early this morning delivered his attack on Colonel Carey's position. He made a feint attack against the latter's right and with his guns and cavalry tried to force a passage of the Bhima River on the the extreme left of Colonel Carey's position, At the village of Wadu at 4 a. m. Colonel Carey received intimation of what was afoot and strengthened his position opposite Wadu with some guns and infantry. At dawn when Colonel Wood delivered his attack he found Colonel Carey in force on the opposite bank; and though he drove in his outposts he was unable to establish himself on the other bank. Under these circumstances General Richardson decided that Colonel Carey should be held to be called upon to meet a sudden demand for assistance from the garrison he had left at Poona. This was handed over to Colonel Wood as the supposed reinforcements had arrived. With these he established himself at Wadu and Tulapur. When hostilities ceased Colonel Wood was on the south side of the Bhima River.

The Commissariat and Medical arrangements are worked under actual service conditions: the men carry one day's emergency rations and some three days with each regiment. These are replenished by the Supply and Transport Corps. In the casualties were Colonels Carey and Paterson, who were held to have been put out of action. The command of the Poona Force accordingly devolved on Colonel Wright, commanding 39th Lancers, who has been acting Assistant Adjutant-General with Colonel Carey's force. The troops cook their own food and bivouack in the open.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

THE cross-roads, melon ground, was the rendezvous yesterday morning, and thither journeyed a field of moderate dimensions including only two ladies. While waiting at the meet for late-comers—for, unlike many masters of hounds in that home of foxhunting across the sea, our masters always allow a few minutes' grace for the benefit of those who may be delayed by unforeseen circumstances—it was remarked on all sides how wonderfully fit hounds were looking, and when it is considered that, since the unfortunate death of Stacey, the master has been deprived of his huntsman, and that the whole work of the kennels has therefore fallen on the shoulders of the master and his native staff, Mr. Lord is to be heartily congratulated on the excellent pack which he brought into the field yesterday morning.

Forty-five minutes was the run from find to kill, most of it over excellent country and at a pace which speaks for itself now when I tell you that only the Master and half-a-dozen of the field saw the final struggle.

The first draw was a thick patch of brushwood on the borders of the melon ground and close to White House. A jack was 'at home'—a bold, bold old gentleman too, and he led us at the best pace across the open in the direction of Chakla, and crossing the Andheri road entered the mango tope. Here our quarry performed a complete circle, eventually breaking in the direction of Marole. Now we were galloping across a pleasant valley of paddy fields and here the pace was a cracker, as the long line of struggling horseman clearly showed. Straight on we go for a good mile or so over beautiful grassland until we are confronted by that murderous rocky hill, to gallop over which on one's own property causes serious qualms of conscience, ten thousand times more when the steed you bestride is the treasured possession of a trusting friend. You say the hill can be avoided by galloping round at the foot. So it can, but at the risk, should hounds run your way, of heading the jack and spoiling your own and your neighbours' sport, or of finding on entering the valley beyond that a sharp double back on the part of the quarry has left you a mile behind and with such a pack as we have this year the truth of the maxim "A stern chase is a long one" will be painfully impressed on your mind ere you get in touch with the pack again.

Hounds were now on splendid terms with their quarry and the odds were anything you like on a kill on the side of the hill, and with a less stout-hearted jack this must have been his inevitable fate. But not so our jack of yesterday, for shaking himself free of his pursuers he descended the hill and led us at a nerve-shaking pace across the valley beyond to that formidable hill overlooking Vehar Lake. Straight over the summit went the pack with a mere handful of the original field, and now slipping and sliding we reach the foot and enter the well-nigh impenetrable jungle, through which we fight our way for some distance. Just as we are despairing of ever seeing hounds again the master's wild "who—whoop" tells us that hounds have respel their well-earned reward.

Assuredly, should yesterday morning's run rank high among the many excellent gallops with which we have been favoured this season, it will not be out of place I think to give the names of those favoured few who can honestly claim to have been in at the "kill." First and foremost was Miss Forbes, closely followed by Col. Bull on his Irish mare, the Master, Messrs. J. L. and H. Symons, D. U. Graham and Crum, while three or four breathless horsemen arrived on the scene only a few moments later.

JACKAL.

A CHURCH FOR LEPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some months ago I made an appeal through your columns for a fund to erect at the Leper Asylum at Matunga a small church building for the use of the Protestant Christian inmates. This appeal resulted in my receiving donations to the amount of Rs. 80-3-2. The plan for a simple building as made by Mr. James Morris, Architect, calls for an expenditure of Rs. 1,560 While the open air is not an unpleasant place to meet in for worship in the fair season, during the monsoon the Protestant Christian lepers have no place where they can gather together. I shall be very glad to receive donations for the above purpose, and trust that they will be sufficient to enable a building to be erected before the monsoon begins. Christians of all denominations are asked to contribute for the Christian work for the lepers is in connection with the Mission to the lepers, which is undenominational.—Yours, &c.,

J. E. ABBOTT,

In behalf of the Mission to the lepers, Dr. Kennedy Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

Feb. 4.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTT, FEBRUARY 4.

Lieut.-Colonel Reid, Assistant Adjutant General, Oudh District, has eight months leave outside India.

Lieutenant Pankhurst, 5th Dragoons, remains in India to qualify for the Indian Army.

Lieutenant D. N. Stuart, R. A., is posted to Burma as an Indian Army candidate.

Lieutenant V. R. Cotter, R. A., is posted to the 53rd Sikhs.

LORD LEVESON-GOWER, who has been staying here with Lord Curzon, leaves Calcutta for Bombay.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

New Modes in Millinery.

HAND PAINTED BLOUSES.

PROFESSIONS FOR WOMEN.

LONDON, JANUARY 15

ONE sees over and over again a pretty fashion having to wait patiently for popular favour, and this even in Paris as well as London, though less often across the Channel than here. The new whim in large hats, for instance, which it is prophesied will catch on in the spring made its appearance fully a year ago. This whim is a shape with the brim as wide (or even wider) across the front as from front to back, reversing the traditional acceptation. This width across the front and its corresponding short line at the back are so becoming to the English face, one wonders the new wheeze did not catch on before. The majority however buy just the things they find waiting for them in the milliner's shop, and do not like the minority, if they chance to see some very nice new thing, insist on the milliner getting it. The customer who worries the milliner to get her something she has happened to see and liked is a nuisance to the milliner; but she would be missed in the fashion world, where she is a stimulating presence and indirectly does the milliner good, even in spite of herself. The milliner and the dressmaker have often more reason to be grateful to their worries than they care to acknowledge; which one may take as the way of the world in more than one direction.

The winter fluffy cloths and felts are so eye-pleasing in their texture one turns with the less inclinations to the straws of spring-time. However, as if foreseeing our lukewarmness to part with these pretty fluffy textures, the new straw turbans coaxed into a surface quite removed from anything like the traditional straw of the ordinary hat shape. The straws of these were, indeed, immensely manipulated into twirls and twists, whilst the straws themselves were of fascinating, whimsical make and varied texture. The straw turban is determined the fluffy turban shall not be regretted; and the straw turban, and of course with it is larger shape will deck itself very daintily with flowers; for flowers more than ever, and specially roses, will be the delight of fashion, and in their disposing of themselves will probably develop the pretty Louis Seize spirit. A very new hat seen the other day—a shape of mossy green felt—had little pink roses and mink tail and green chiffon wound together around its crown. It was very much in what we call the eighteenth-century spirit—a spirit which blends so much sweetness with its beauty and such dainty, delicate colouring and in which millinery will be very charming indeed. The hat, wide across the front and short at the back, will lend itself peculiarly well to the modish drapings of lace over the back; though whether this circumstance will mean a great popularity for these lace drapings remains to be seen. In some quarters it is expected that the lace-draped hat will be a big vogue, because it is in evidence in the South, and the fashions of the South often predict those of the spring. And here again is an instance of the tardy popularity with which some new whims are awarded. It was last January, exactly a year ago from now, I first saw one of these lace-veil-draped hats. It was in Paris and at the Reitz Hotel, and the picturesque Parisienne who wore it was entirely clad in black (with the lace-draped hat also black).

Beautiful colours and exquisite embroideries and laces are the marked characteristics of late winter ball and dinner blouses. Handpainting is seen on many of the blouses not only in chiffon, but also in satin, silk, and velvet. Hand-painted chiffon and net furnish an opportunity for the display of most beautiful work, and to the girl who can paint, an opportunity to follow one of the most expensive fashions at a minimum of cost. Only the most delicate colours should be used for this style of work. Chiffon and lace are of so delicate a texture that when any vivid-tint is put with it the effect is unpleasantly crude. Pale pink, blue, green, and yellow are altogether the best, and, in fact, are the only ones considered fashionable. Hand-painted medallions of chiffon on lace blouses, or lace medallions on chiffon blouses, are both new and novel. White chiffon is used for many of the most attractive blouses. A pretty idea is to make them in surplice fashion. A line of narrow Valenciennes edges all the frills of sleeves and surplice, and a distinctive feature may be added in a pointed design of leaves in soft greens and browns, decorating each side of the surplice folds. A novel decoration that requires considerable skill to produce is the peacock feather design. A chiffon blouse so painted should be worn with a skirt, also painted with peacock feathers, these should run halfway up the skirt, and be reproduced in the true colours of the feathers.

That women are at last beginning to think out the economic questions that affect their own sex, we have ever-growing proof. Among many interesting papers published in this month's "Journal of Education," in an educational symposium to celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary, is a specially interesting one by Miss Lilian Faithfull, the vice-principal of the Women's Department of King's College, on the "remuneration of Teachers in Secondary School." After emphasising the "general and deeply felt dissatisfaction among women teachers," she goes on to point out "It is time that those of us who have to advise women on beginning their professional career should carefully consider whether we are justified in encouraging girls without private means to go into the teaching profession Under the present conditions, they would probably be to read more, eat more, sleep more and play more if they entered domestic service. A sufficiently striking commentary on "teaching as a profession"! The writer goes on to assert that "women are slow to combine, or from any kind of union to present their grievances and demand a remedy. And not only among our women teachers is the question of salaries becoming acute, but the ever-increasing class of women clerks who earn their living by typing and shorthand has its standing grievance in underpaid services, continually intensified by the unskilled competitors who throng its ranks. In this month's "Commonwealth," Miss Dora M. Jones gives some account of the Associations of Shorthand Writers and Typists, which has lately been formed, she tells us, with a view to the special needs of well educated women who take up secretarial work It aims in the first place at keeping up a high standard work and attainment, so that an employer who engages a member of the Association may depend on a certain standard of efficiency. The second object is to secure a minimum salary, and to obtain decent conditions of work and reasonable hours.

It is to be feared that many young girls, without the least qualifications beyond the ordinary Board School curriculum, rush into typewriting offices, when, they would be far better employed in qualifying for domestic service. The fact that many such will go as typewriters for fifteen shillings per week tends naturally to "dislocates the market" for those who are qualified to earn double that amount or more, but are ousted from competition by the crowds of women who are willing to do it for half the money. Some very practical remarks are given in this week's "Lady" on "Typewriting as a Profession for Women," and the field open to them as private secretaries or clerks. But considering the hundreds of highly educated women who are qualified for taking such posts, this branch of work must soon become overstocked. In many of the typewriting offices, too, where the pay is really remunerative, the work is often of a most onerous description, and trying to any worker who has not a robust physique. It is strange, considering the often uncomfortable and even insanitary conditions under which women have to work in offices, a state of things to which Dr. Cobb drew attention so time ago, that the work should be so eagerly accepted after by many who would be far better engaged in domestic service. Truly, we sorely need a readjustment of our ideals in this respect and hope the day is not far distant when we in a women's own province—the home

activities that lie so near at hand in the household—may be raised from the contempt to which it has been relegated.

This advice may sound a little reactionary, in view of the ever-increasing strides being made by our sex in what have been considered hitherto exclusively masculine spheres of work. Among these are the achievements set forth in the "Patent Office Records," which, in spite of Ruskin's dictum that "a woman's intellect is not for invention or creation, but for sweet ordering arrangement and decision," show a very promising fulfilment in the domain of inventive enterprise. Moreover, a woman can now safeguard her inventions by taking out patents for their protection. It is encouraging to read in this week's "Gentlewoman" that some of the most valuable and best paying inventions "have been brought about chiefly through the instrumentality of women"—surely notable sign of the times. Yes, our lady lawyers may knock in vain to get a hearing from the obdurate Benchers of Lincolns Inn, but no one can check a woman's inventive faculty it seems. And even on the forbidden "legal grounds" itself they are doing good wook as one is reminded by the date regarding the notable department inaugurated by the Women's Trade Union League, in promoting a branch for giving free legal advice to working women who are whatever their needs for such guidance unable to pay for a lawyer's help.

CYCLING AND MOTORING AT HOME.

LONDON, JANUARY, 15.

The number of local authorities which have applied to the Local Government Board of power to impose restriction on the speed of motor cars in the area under their jurisdiction, so far amount to eight, and in each case a ten miles an hour limit on all roads has been applied for. The list consists of Ealing Oxford (City), Winchester, St. Helens Wallsend, Leigh, Deal and Preston, and against each application a strong protest will be made by the Motor Union. Besides objections lodged by the Union, private individuals are interesting themselves in the matter as they see that, if the applications are allowed motorists will very quickly be in a considerably worse position than they were previous to the passing of the Bill. But we do not believe the local authorities will find the Local Government Board very free in granting applications of this nature since, in the Board's circular letter to the Councils, dated November 20th, 1903, it said, The Board are accordingly disposed to recommend local authorities to refrain from proposing any extended resort to the powers of Sec. 8 and 9 (dealing with restrictions) of the Act until it is seen that the other provisions of the Statute render such a resort indispensable.

One often meets with and hears of men who use their cycles as a means of travelling to and from business. The idea is one which is undoubtedly good and thoroughly practical in the country and most provincial towns, but in London and similar large towns the life of the man who cycles between his house and the city is by no means a happy one. The roads are rarely dry in the winter, while in the summer the streets, from the fringe to the centre, are so well watered as to make riding as comfortable as can be on a bicycle because of side-slip dangers. The man who is enthusiastic enough to cycle from his home some distance out, into town, has got to be prepared to face each day several miles of wet cobbled roads and to thread his way through particularly heavy traffic. Better keep to the cycle for spins out into the country, which must be more appreciated by the man who does not use his bicycle as a means of transport in this way than by he who does.

Very few men appear to know in what position to place their saddles. The average is just two or three inches behind the centre of the crank bracket, but although, in the ordinary course, this may be taken as correct a great deal more than might be supposed depends upon the size of the gear with which the machine is fitted. For if the machine is fitted with a very low gear the rider can very easily afford to go an inch or even two inches farther back, because the work is light, and there is not a great need for him to get well over it. If, however, on the other hand, the gear is a high one, and one in which the weight of the rider's body is to a certain extent, an assistance to him in the propulsion of the machine, then a move forward would probably be advisable. One cannot go far wrong with an average position of say, two or three inches behind the centre of the crank bracket. Any little difference according to the rider's own ideas and convenience can be easily adjusted one way or another as the need may be.

It is during the winter months that those cyclists who face inclement weather and continue to enjoy their constitutional runs awheel, are sorely tempted and in many cases induced to leave the quaggy roadway for the smooth and firmer condition afforded by the path. Watch the wheel tracks on a long stoney or muddy road and see how often they lead on or off the path; some tracks lead straight away, but there are those of law abiding cyclists, or of law-breakers coerced by the presence of a man in blue. All wheelmen whatever their rank or profession take advantage of a clear footpath, but not one in a hundred is ever found out by the police. Clergymen, doctors, lawyers, labourers, old maids, young maids, boys and urchins, all use the path and invariably plead that the road was unrideable should they unluckily be brought to book.

We might be induced to waive a point and admit that prosecution for footpath riding is justifiable under certain conditions, but it is enforcing the law too much to the letter to charge a wheelman with the highly technical offence of only wheelman a machine on the path. Some little while ago we read an account of a lady being charged for such an offence and what's more fined 5s. and costs. She made it perfectly clear, too, that the road was undergoing repair and was unrideable, and that not a soul was inconvenienced by her incursion on the path. If we are to accept this ruling as a true reading of the law, then lady cyclists must undergo the hardship of showing their bicycles over newly laid metal, even if the path is free of pedestrians. These petty tyrannies are exceedingly irksome and cause a considerable amount of ill-feeling between the police and cyclists.

The first man to be prosecuted under the Motor Car Act which came into force on January 1st is Harry Smith of Regents Park, a motor car driver. He was charged at the Bow Street Police Court with having been drunk whilst in charge of a motor car, and with failing to produce his licence when requested by the police to do so. He pleaded being more tired than drunk and ignorance of the fact that drivers were required to carry their licences about with them. For negligent driving, he was fined £10, and for not producing his licence, 5s. As he only had a matter of £5 on him, he pawned his scarf-pin to make up the balance.

The outdoor racing season in Paris will be commencing earlier than usual this year the proprietors of the Parc des Princes and Buffalo tracks having decided to hold the inaugural meeting on the last Sunday in February. It is the intention of the proprietor of the Paris indoor track to hold an eight days' race on similar lines to that adopted in America. The race will be between teams of two riders one man resting while the other is racing.

THE CEYLON PEARL FISHERY.

The office of Inspector of Pearl Banks, has been transferred from the Master-Attendant—with whom it has been immemorially associated—to Mr. J. Hornell, the Government marine biologist; and all the work connected with the Ceylon pearl banks—the annual inspection etc.—will be undertaken by that gentleman. Some time ago we stated says the "Times of Ceylon" that the trawler "Violet" would be taken to the pearl banks for dredging purposes but this arrangement has now fallen through. Instead the blockbarge "Ready" which was fit for the banks with a dredging party recently is now undergoing alterations in the harbour and should be ready in a fortnight—given good weather—to take Mr. Hornell and the dredging party once more to the banks. On the former occasion the "Ready" was fitted with two dredgers only but as the work is now to be carried out on a larger scale she will carry half a dozen dredgers. Oysters were found in gratifying quantities on the last trip to the banks and it is expected that the coming investigations will be even more successful. It is understood that Government will in all probability wash the oysters with Mr Dickson's patent machine and extract the pearls for a certain fixed sum and the rotten oysters will all be buried at Marichchikadde; so that the danger of disease arriving from bad smells will be obviated.

ADVICE TO MOTHER!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by all Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. C. N. Seddon, I. C. S., is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for eighteen months, with effect from the 1st February or subsequently.

Mr. F. G. Pratt, I. C. S., acts as Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, vice Mr. G. Carmichael, I. C. S.

Major J Davies, Assistant Political Resident, Aden, is appointed District Magistrate of the district of Aden.

Mr. G. S. Wilson is confirmed as Third Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police with effect from the 21st December last.

Mr. G. D. French, I. C. S, has been allowed an extension for three months of the leave on medical certificate granted to him by notification of the 29th August 1903.

Mr. G. Carmichael, I. C. S., is appointed Collector of Ahmednagar and to be Member and President of the Ahmednagar District Local Board vice Mr. R. A. Lamb, C. I. E. I. C. S.

Mr. F. G. Pratt, I. C. S., acts as Collector of the Panch Mahals and Member and President of the District Local Board vice Mr. G. Carmichael, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. J. A. G. Wales, I. C. S., has been allowed an extension of furlough up to 20th June next inclusive.

Mr. R. P. Farrow, I. C. S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for two and a half months.

Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, I. C. S., has been allowed an extension of furlough on medical certificate for one month.

Mr. C. G. Henderson, I. C. S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. O. Rothfeld, I. C. S., passed an examination in Persian according to the Higher Standard on the 1st February.

Mr. A. K. Dorald, Bar.-at-Law, is reappointed Professor of Law, Government Law School, Bombay, from the date of expiry of his term of office.

Captain A. Hooton, I.M.S. is granted privilege leave of absence for two months and sixteen days in combination with furlough for fifteen months and fourteen days, with effect from the date of relief after the 13th February.

Lieutenant R. L. Jagger, I.M.S., acts as Civil Surgeon, Jacobabad, from the 7th January in addition to his own duties.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Parry, M.B., I. M. S., on return to duty, resumes, his appointment as Civil Surgeon, Thana and Superintendent, Narotamdas Madhavdas Lunatic Asylum, Navpada.

Lieutenant-Colonel K. H. Mistry, I. M. S., on relief, acts as Civil Surgeon, Bijapur, vice Captain A. Hooton, I. M. S., proceeding on leave.

MOFUSSIL MAGISTRATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In continuation of my letter published in your issue of the 12th ultimo under the heading of "The Failings of Mofussil Magistrates," I beg to offer a few remarks on the selection of native magistrates in the Mofussil. As a rule most of them are quandom clerks of the sub-divisional and district magistrates. Their metamorphosis is wonderful From ordinary clerks drawing Rs. 15 to 20 a month they blossom forth into third class magistrates, and later on, as occasions arise, attain the position of second and first class magistrates. Their employment as magistrates cannot be deprecated too strongly. They are both by training and education ill qualified for magisterial work. We constantly hear complaints of such clerks displaying a fondness for tips. In the course of time, this failing becomes so very much ingrained into their nature that one may be pardoned for feeling sceptical as to the capacity of many of them, if not of all, to completely get over the failing when appointed magistrates and exposed to much greater temptation. Moreover, having been nurtured in the murky atmosphere of cringing and flattery during their long clerkship, without accepting or expecting any gratification, they are liable to succumb to the cajolery, and importunities of friends and caste-people, some of whom, by this means, secure their private ends.

It is common knowledge that the pay of the second and third class magistrates is generally too poor to enable them to withstand temptation. Some of the former do not get more than Rs. 80 per month, and the latter draw salaries much smaller than that. It is most dangerous, irrespective of the class from which the magistrates are selected, to invest so very poorly paid man with considerable power over the liberty of the King's subjects. Under the Criminal Procedure Code magistrates of the second class are empowered to award imprisonment for a term of six months and a fine of Rs. 200 in addition to whipping if specially empowered for that purpose; those of the third class have their powers limited to one month's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50.

With regard to the education of these magistrates I may say that it is of a very inferior order. It is true that they always pass the lower and in very many cases the higher grade examinations. Still, I submit that as magistrates the majority of them are a failure, whatever they may be as revenue officers. Their general culture is of a limited character, and, although they show some familiarity with the various sections of the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, they do not know sufficiently how and where to apply them. Their knowledge of the law of evidence is very superficial, and they fail to discriminate between relevant and irrelevant, and primary and secondary, evidence. They very often misuse the extensive power given to them under section 165 of the Evidence Act, and thereby frustrate the purpose for which the same was enacted. They are often found to be completely at sea even when the most elementary questions of the different branches of law incidentally crop up in the cases before them, their knowledge of the law being limited to a superficial acquaintance with its criminal branch only. It is, I think, essential for the efficient administration of justice that magistrates should possess ordinary knowledge of the various branches of the law, and should have practised at the Bar before their elevation to the Bench. Government before appointing sub-judges should insist upon these conditions being fulfilled, and I fail to see why they do not do so in the case of magistrates, whose powers directly affect the liberties of the subjects.—Yours, &c.

Feb. 4. A LAWYER.

A CRY FROM SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—I beg to draw the attention of the authorities to the inconveniences and hardships experienced by passengers crossing the Ambavin Creek which creek is situated between Gorai and Borivli in Salsette. Between the points where the ferry boats touch and the road termini, comes a patch of "chickli" and oyster stones. To get therefore to the ferry boats one has to go barefooted through deep mud. The authorities would confer a boon on the people were they to construct approaches. Moreover, when the approaches are constructed, the sending out and bringing in of articles from place to place would be greatly facilitated. I would also like to bring to the notice of the powers-that-be the sufferings of the passengers, mostly pedestrians, going bare footed who have to, expose themselves to the heats in making their way through a long stretch of treeless waste; and to request that, as soon as funds permit trees might be planted along the road to afford shelter to the weary way-farers, often labouring under the weight of a heavy burden. Yours; etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS' SITE.

SUIT AGAINST THE CORPORATION.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard the suit brought by the Secretary of State for India against the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, in which the plaintiff prayed that the tenancy of the defendants of the land occupied by the Municipal Workshops had been determined, that the defendants be decreed to quit and deliver up possession to the plaintiff of all the land now in their occupation of which they claimed to retain possession by virtue of a Government resolution of the 9th December 1865, that the defendants be decreed to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 44,258-1-0 in respect of arrears of rent, calculated at the rate of Rs. 12,000 per annum from 1st April, 1897, to 8th December 1900, that defendants be decreed to pay to the plaintiff such compensation as the court may deem meet for holding over the land after the expiration of the notices to quit; and that, in the event of the court holding that the tenancy has not been determined, the terms and conditions of the tenancy be ascertained and declared, etc. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. Bowen, acting Government Solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co. appeared for the Corporation.

The plaintiff stated that in the year 1865 the Government of Bombay, having directed the construction of what was then known as the Eastern Boulevard, it became necessary that certain municipal markets and stables should be removed to make room for the said Boulevard. On the 17th November, 1865, the then Municipal Commissioner proposed that certain Government land near the Old Rifle Lines on the Esplanade, together with certain vacant Government land thereto adjoining, should, on condition of the Municipality levelling it, be rented to the Municipality at a nominal rent, and that he should be permitted to erect thereon moveable stables of wood and iron, with a rough rubble foundation to be removed at six months' notice, on other suitable ground being provided by Government, who were then about to take up the then existing municipal stables for public purposes. On the 9th December, 1865, Government sanctioned the application of the Municipal Commissioner. The latter then added the vacant land to the storage land and erected thereon moveable stables to replace those displaced by the Boulevard. In 1870 and 1877, portions of the land were relinquished by the Municipality at the desire of Government, who made them over to the G. I. P. Railway. In October 1878, permission was given to the Municipal Commissioner to occupy more land. In April 1893, the Municipal Commissioner asked for a long renewable lease for the tenancy of the land occupied by the Municipal Workshops. Certain correspondence passed between Government and the Municipal Commissioner, and Government offered to grant a lease on certain terms. The time for a reply from the Municipal Commissioner to the Government offer was prolonged. In the year 1897 rent was demanded from the defendants for the whole of the land occupied by them at the rate of Rs. 12,000 per annum, and the rent was paid by the defendants for two years, down to 31st March 1897, under protest and without prejudice to their claims. The plaintiff submitted that the defendants were, until the expiration of the notices, yearly tenants of the Government of Bombay of all the pieces of land at the enhanced rent of Rs. 12,000, and that such the tenancy expired on the 8th December 1900. Plaintiff further submitted that he is now under no liability to take any further steps to provide suitable land for municipal stables as they existed in December 1865. Without prejudice to his contention, he was, however, willing to provide 1,000 square yards of the ground suitable for stabling. Plaintiff also submitted that the tenancy created by the Government resolution of 9th December 1865 had now been determined and that he was entitled to the possession of all the land.

For the defendants it was contended that plaintiff was not entitled to the relief prayed for. They said that the Municipal Commissioner not only erected stables on a portion of the land, but he also in 1893 erected municipal workshops on other portions of the land. Defendants did not admit that the plaintiff's computation of the land was correct. They denied that they were in occupation through encroachment. With regard to notice of determination of the tenancy they submitted that the notice mentioned in the plaint was not the notice contemplated by the tenancy created under the Government resolution of 9th December 1865. In the event of the court holding that the tenancy was not determined, they submitted they were entitled to recover from plaintiff such sum as represents the difference between the amount which would be payable as rent for the land at the rate of one pie per square yard and Rs. 23,929-3-4, the amount actually paid by them. They said that the Government resolution of 31st October 1878 was inoperative as regards a portion of the land, and that if it was operative they were entitled to remain in occupation of that portion of land free of rent so long as they were in occupation of the land comprised in the Government resolution of 9th December 1865. They submitted that they were not and are not yearly tenants of the land, and that they still are entitled to occupy the land, at the rate of one pie per square yard per annum and are not liable to be ejected until after the expiration of six months from the date of receipt of notice to quit, such notice to be given after (but not before) Government shall have provided other suitable ground on the same terms as to rent and determination of occupancy, etc. The defendants submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs, and that the plaintiff be decreed to pay to them the amount of their counter-claim mentioned above, etc.

At a late stage, after the correspondence and resolutions had been put in plaintiff asked leave to amend the plaint upon the legal relations of the parties. After hearing counsel on this point, his lordship took time to consider his decision.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

At a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 29th January correspondence was read from the Dock Superintendent and the Engineer regarding the provision of a new weighbridge.

The papers were considered at a meeting of the Docks Committee on 21st January, and, after discussion it was resolved that the Board be advised to sanction provision being made in the Budget for 1904-1905 for a new weighbridge estimated to cost Rs. 2,700.

The Board approved recommendation of the Docks Committee,

NEW CRANES,

A letter from the Docks Superintendent, stated that two portable 5-ton steam cranes are required for loading railway cargo on the Musjid Bandar Siding and for use elsewhere in to Docks, to replace others worn out and unsuitable. The Engineer estimated the cost of two such cranes at Rs. 18,000.

The papers were considered at a meeting of the Docks Committee on 21st January when, in discussing the proposals it was suggested that the cranes proposed would be of more general use if fitted to either a motor wagon or a wagon drawn by bullocks instead of a railway tracks, which would be of use only in positions to which the railway sidings extend and it was resolved to call for further report on this point, and meanwhile to advise the Board to approve of Rs. 18,000 being included in the Budget for 1904-05 for the purchase of the cranes.

The recommendations of the Docks Committee were approved by the Board.

THE DELIVERY OF IRON.

The Chairman in a minute dated 20th January concurred in by the other members of the Docks Committee, submitted draft amendments in the regulations regarding deliveries of iron, which after much discussion with the Docks Superintendent will, in his opinion most satisfactorily meet the case and place the matter on a satisfactory footing:—The Board approved and directed that they should be submitted to Government for sanction.

FILOTAGE STATEMENT:—

	For week ending 2nd Jan. 1904.	Total from 1st April 1903 to 2nd Jan. 1904.	For week ending 3rd Jan. 1903.	Total from 1st April 1902 to 3rd Jan. 1903.
Vessels liable to harbour	23	921	21	856
No. [illegible]	24	921	53	857
Do. transported	25	84	25	653
Do. attended to	1	6	6	14
Do. [illegible]	...	12	1	41

A Russian syndicate with a capital of £4,000,000 has been formed to acquire the Chalcidice Peninsula, gravel, Cumilis, and other mines. The Peninsula of Chalcidice is situated in the vilayet of Salonic and at the north of the Ægean Sea.

News from Espom on Derby Day not only causes a thrill of interest among sporting men, but it causes a flutter of excitement throughout England as many people take an interest in it who, on other occasions have no sympathy with racing events. So it is in cases of illness; when strangers are the victims, we feel no anxiety, but when a friend or relative is stricken down we wait news their progress with impatient suspense. Many letters of thanks are written daily by grateful friends or the sufferers themselves, for the benefit received through Holloway's marvellous medicines. They have been a source of relief in almost every known complaint. The Pills give tone to the stomach, increase the appetite and aid the digestion, whilst the Ointment when absorbed into the pores, prevents disease from having a fatal influence upon the system.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

It is amazing how much ignorance still exists on the life-habits of more than one of our indigenous fauna (Ferce naturæ), notable about otters badgers, and even the common wild rabbit. For instance (writes a correspondent), the question is at present being warmly discussed—"Do rabbits take voluntarily to water?" I have seen them do so hundreds of times, and under very peculiar circumstances. The late Sir James Boswell, Bart., of Auchinleck, Ayrshir (grandson of Bozzy of Life of Dr. Johnson fame) had a craze for preserving rabbits (there was no Ground Game Act in those days) and in time the larger portion of his estate became a huge warren farmers were ruined, and even the woodlands destroyed, the bark of trees being eaten by starving rabbits as far up as they could reach. These poor brutes habitually swam across the rivers Ayr and Lugar to feast on the estates of Ballochmyle and Barskimming, where they were industriously and justifiably "poached" by farmer boys and men and others from the neighbouring villages. I have watched as many as a dozen or more at one time swimming the Ayr where it was deep and about fifty yards wide.

It is notorious that the holding of any official post, however humble, at once gives rise to an assumption of official haughtiness in its holder which is apt to grate upon the less fortunately situated unofficial public. Here follow some extracts from a letter recently received by the American Postmaster General from the Sheriff of a county in Texas. It appears from the letter that the postmistress of the Sheriff's town has been 'magnifying her office to a degree that grates harshly upon the democratic sensibilities of the patrons thereof. She has refused to permit any citizen of the town to enter the office with his hat on and when this order has been forgotton or disobeyed, no matter whether by the Sheriff or the Mayor or some more humble citizen, the postmistress promptly presents a brace of Colt's revolvers to enforce the order to uncover. After reciting the facts in the case the Sheriff says:—'We don't set up any claim that our manners are all they should be but we would like to be reasoned with and helped along. The postmistress here is a worthy woman all right, and there ain't a thing against her character but she certainly is rude and hasty. There's another thing we don't think is fair. The postmistress wont let niggers and greasers come in the office under any consideration. We ain't over fond of niggers and greasers ourselves but it is sure discommoding for the leading citizen to have to go to the postoffice personally to get the mail just because this lady don't like to see anything but a gentleman.

It was probably the incidence of the so-called festive season that caused France to overlook an interesting centenary which took place on December 24 last, in the shape of the 400th anniversary of the birth of the famous astrologer Michel de Notre-Dame better known as Nostradamus. This celebrated prophet came of a Jewish family which had become Catholic. He studied medicine at Marseilles became doctor and professor at the Faculty of Montpellier, travelled in Italy and Provence, and finally settled at Salon, near the mouth of the Rhone, where he opened a sort of prophecy shop and became famous as astrologer and, as it were official prophet to the whole of France. So successful was he that Catherine de Medicis summoned him to Court and made him Horoscope drawer to the Royal Family, in which post he was subsequently confirmed by Henri II, while Charles IX. made him his physician-in-ordinary. Among his most successful peeps into futurity were his accounts of the death of Henri II. and of the Great Fire of London in 1666 (a century after his death). One of his sons endeavoured to follow in his footsteps and showed, indeed, a praiseworthy attention to business which deserved a better fate. Having prophesied that the small town of Le Pouzin would be destroyed by fire on a certain date he endeavoured to make certainty more certain by himself setting fire to various houses in it. The uncultured inhabitants, having no sympathy with the artistic temperament, caught him at it and killed him there and then.

German fishermen are lamenting the return to their fishing stations in the North Sea and the Baltic of a very unwelcome visitor indeed, in the person of the shark who has not been previously seen in German waters since 1759. In the Lübeck bight many of them have been seen, their ravenous appetite being shown in the fact that not only do they devour bait but also herring weights and sinkers of the nets. They are said to be as large as the fishermen's boats themselves. In the Oldenburg one of them managed to seize a fisherman as he leaned over the side of the boat driving in his nets. The man drew back just in time and the shark's snout struck the side of the boat so strongly as almost to capsize it. It is believed that they have come in search herring shoals which this year have been very plentiful from the Atlantic Ocean into the more sounding waters.

A West Riding correspondent forwards some facts judging from which some of the rural parts of that division of Yorkshire must be phenomenally conducive to longevity. Here is a summary of the facts relating to the town and parish of Bonsham. The entire population is about 2,000. The ages of the Bonsham venerables of 70 and upwards (persons under 70 are locally regarded as mere youths) are as follows:—Four over 90 years of age, 27 over 80 years (several of these being close on 90); of those of 70 (some close on 80) there are 88, and it is a remarkable fact that many of these patriarchs are to be seen regularly taking an airing in the roads and in the field footpaths for which the district is famous. One old gentleman of 85 summers, if the weather is favourable goes out tricycling for many miles and in the neighbouring village of Barton-in-Lonsdale there is a venerable who has worked consecutively for one of the local pottery firms for 77 years. He is now 87, and still hale and hearty.

The origin of the Corean Imperial Family, which is just at present experiencing the pressing attentions of both devil and the deep sea is sufficiently picturesque—that is if we can believe the legend which relates it. It seems that the favourite wife of the king of a certain province in North China was walking along the banks of a river, when she noticed something approaching with the current. The something proved to be a large egg from which when it was broken emerged a boy child of great beauty. She carried the infant to the king who seems, however to have been of a sceptical turn of mind, or, having ordered the child to be at once thrown into the Royal sties, which housed a peculiarly savage breed of pig. Far from killing the child however they lavished fond attentions upon him which being related to the king caused him to repent, to have the child brought back to the palace and to name it "Light of the Orient." The boy grew up to so many virtues and other excellences that the king again grew jealous and sought his death. The young man heard of [illegible] approach, and [illegible]

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Purest of Emollients and Greatest of Skin Cures.

The Most Wonderful Curative of All Time

For Torturing, Disfiguring Skin Humours

And Purest and Sweetest of Toilet Emollients.

Cuticura Ointment is beyond question the most successful curative for torturing, disfiguring humours of the skin and scalp, including loss of hair, ever compounded, in proof of which a single anointing preceded by a hot bath with Cuticura Soap, and followed in the severer cases, by a dose of Cuticura Resolvent, is often sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing forms of itching, burning and scaly humours, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure when all other remedies fail. It is especially so in the treatment of infants and children, cleansing, soothing and healing the most distressing of infantile humours, and preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scald and hair.

Cuticura Ointment possesses, at the same time, the charm of satisfying the simple wants of the toilet, in caring for the skin, scalp, hair, hands and feet, from infancy to age, far more effectually, agreeably and economically than the most expensive of toilet emollients. Its "Instant relief for skin-tortured babies," or "Sanative, antiseptic cleansing," or "One-night treatment of the hands or feet," or "Single treatment of the hair," or "Use after athletics," cycling, golf, tennis, riding, sparring, or any sport, each in connection with the use of Cuticura Soap, is sufficient evidence of this.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "The Cuticura Skin Book."

SANTAL MIDY These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

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LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS.

FOR INDIGESTION & ITS EVILS, SICK HEADACHES, BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, &c. AN AGREEABLE APERIENT.

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TRANSPARENT CEMENT, FOR ALL BROKEN ARTICLES.

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Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints, &c. Pleasant to take. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Prepared by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of injurious imitations. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., of all Chemists. HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in boxes only (never sold loose), each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," price 1s. 1½d.—Depot, 6, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

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SPRAINS NEURALGIA CHEST COLDS
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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiencies of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting diseases, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be rivalled in all cases of [illegible] ness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. In a minutes capillaries, by cleansing and expelling the [illegible] system than it permeates and penetrates to the remotest [illegible] wherever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, [illegible] glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, [illegible] symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, gatre or Derbyshire neck, and [illegible] improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effective [illegible] of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression or spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., [illegible] observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London. [illegible] of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the name of "Vetarzo" Brain and Nerve Food and Vetarzo Blood Medicine, but owing to the fact that [illegible] appropriated and sold under the same name by unprincipled vendors, the proprietors have found it necessary to change the name of their preparations.

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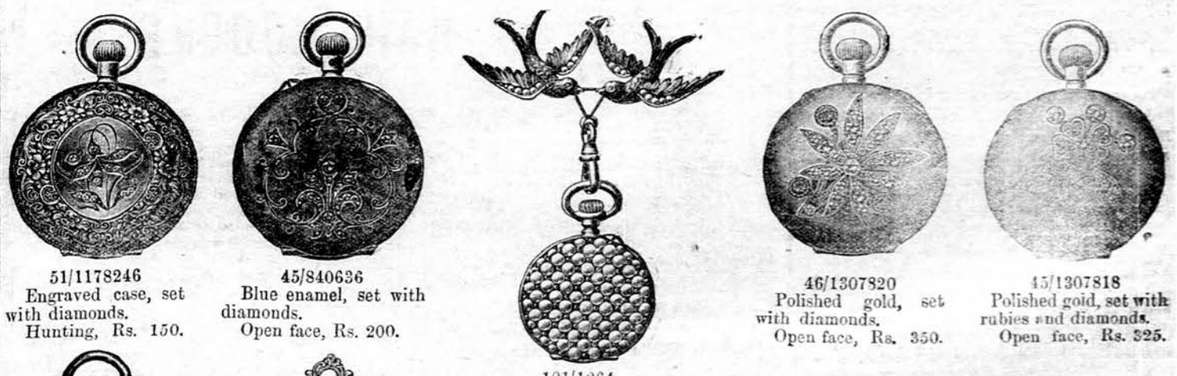
NEW DESIGNS IN LADIES' GOLD WATCHES IN JEWELLED AND ENAMELLED CASES.



51/1178246 Engraved case, set with diamonds. Hunting, Rs. 150.

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PURELY PERSONAL.

MR. ALFRED ROTHSCHILD has returned to London from the country. Mr. Alfred, as he is called, represents one of our most cherished social institutions, says "M. A. P." He is the second of that strong trinity of Rothschild brothers who have made their home in England, and, in spite of enormous wealth he works hard and incessantly at his business. He rarely sleeps out of London and when in the country, has a dinner always prepared for him at his house in Seamore Place, ready and waiting in the event of an unexpected return. Mr. Alfred Rothschild is one of the best and most exclusive entertainers in London. He gives many dinners and a few concerts, at which Melba and Calve sing, Paderewski plays, and Mme. Patti deigns to relax her invariable rule of never performing in a private dwelling. All the celebrities of the season appear at his house, and the Boer general, Lucas Meyer, dined with him not many days before that brave leader's untimely death.

Mr. Alfred " is, above all things, a famous present-giver; he does his duty nobly at the weddings of his family and friends, and has perfect taste in the choice of jewels or bric-a-brac. He presents tiny Japanese dogs to favoured ladies, and at Chrismas or New Year sends such seasonable gifts as turkeys, pates de foi gras, and Stilton cheesed from the Aylesbury district. Mr. Alfred Rothschil- is unlike the rest of his family in appearance, inasmuch as he is fair instead of dark, wears his hair in the old-fashioned side wisker fashion, and prefers single bleassedness to the responsibilities of marriage.

Apropos of the Chatsworth festivities, some of my contemporaries have stolen a march on me this week by giving a story of the Duke of Devonshire's absent-mindedness which first brightened our own columns. Some have acknowledged its source, and some have not; but that is the fortune of latter-day journalism. Here it is, anyway. The Duke was visiting the English section of the last Paris Exhibition. He halted, with a friend, before a superb porphyry table that was one of the loan exhibits. This is splendid, he said; I envy the man who owns this. His friend consulted the catalogue, and then handed it to him with a smile. The entry ran that the table in question came from Chatsworth House and was lent by the Duke of Devonshire!

Standing in much the same relation to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy as the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire to King Edward of England, Prince and Princess Colonna are the most popular, if not the most powerful, of the Court set at the Quirinal. Both are pure-blooded Italians. The Princess is dark and tall with a commanding presence. The Prince is of the most perfect Itlian type just over the middle height, and with the healthy, red darkness, large, wellchiselled nose and powerful jaw that stand out in so many beautiful portraits of the Italian school. King Victor's verdict is that he is the handsomest man in Rome. Indeed, the following saying is being attributed to King Victor, hard-featured grandson of the ugliest monarch that ever wore a crown—Victor Emmanuel, the Re Galantuomo Colonna does honour to his country. No one can say, with Colonna under his eyes, that Italians are not handsome!"

Even the calling and practice of warfare does not drag the Teuton out of his temperament, which is, above all things, thoughtful and library-loving. Here has one young officer—whose name I forget—been jailed in a fortress for months because his being a German just compelled him to write a powerful novel satirising the army in general and certain officers in particular. And here, again, is a Captain von Tiedmann writing a paper on his experiences in Lord Kitchiner's headquaters and in the battle of Ondurman and reading it last week before the Military Society of Berlin. This is how "K. of K." appears through German eyes—and spectacles.

One of the reasons, says Captain von Tiedmann why Lord Kitchener is not well liked is that even when off duty he does not fall into the unconstrained familiar tone which is customary among English officers of the most different ranks. He is a soldier body and soul, and his military instinct tells him that this cannot be right. . . . He seemed insensible to personal danger but there is nothing of the bravo in him. His march into Omdurman was not much better than foolhardiness. There was something almost humorous in his calmness when, for example with shots flying in all directions, he stopped to light a cigarette and carefully watched the smoke to see from which direction the wind blew. He is natural through and through.

Friends and well-wishers of Lady Constance Mackenzie will be amused at the following description of a blunder made by a Texan ranchman on learning of the arrival of the Scotch sportswoman. I shall not take from it the piquancy of the original narrative. Here it is in full American dress: The announcement that Lady Constance Mackenzie would arrive at Alice, Texas, on a certain date has led to an amusing mistake. A telegram informing R. J. Kleberge, of Santa Gertrude ranch of Lady Constance's proposed arrival came from a North Texas ranchman, where she had been visiting. Mr. Kleberge was absent and the boss of the ranch received the telegram. The ranch boss is not up on titles of nobility, and he thought Lady Constance must be a fine blooded mare that Kleberge was sending to the ranch. He telephoned to J. B. Ragland a livery stableman at Alice who attends to such business for the ranch, that "Lady Mackenzie" would arrive on Friday night's train and, as she was a high-bred animal and valuable, he would be expected to take special care of her until she could be forwarded to the ranch. Mr. Ragland put up a fine stall at the stable and notified the railroad agent to have the car switched at a certain place, as he was anxious to get her out of the car as soon as possible after the arrival of the train. In the meantime, Frank Ayers, of the Cosgrove Hotel, received a telegram saying that Lady Constance Mackenzie would arrive on that night's train and she wanted accommodation at the hotel. A little before train time Ragland and Ayers met at the station, and both learned they were there for the purpose of meeting an expected arrival named Lady Constance. There was no horse on the train, and Ragland admitted the ranch boss must have made a mistake.

By the death of Antoinette Sterling at her quiet home in Hampstead a very remarkable character has passed away from the religious and the musical worlds of England and America. Born a singer and bred to Quakeress, she quickly developed during the girlhood in the States a passion for emotional singing and emotional religion. To both she devoted herself with the quiet intensity of purpose so characteristic of the Society of Friends since the days of George Fox, yet with an occasional ebullience that was all her own. Perhaps inevitable she fell to some extent between the two stools of evangelism and music, and never quite reached consummate eminence in either of the careers which she endeavoured so bravely to combine.

Yet I am told by those who know that her voice at its best was so wonderful—especially in compass—that she would have been the great contralto of the century just over had she devoted the whole of her mind to the needs of the calling for which she was best adapted. But it may be that she herself knew best, and that the career just closed will leave behind it a more lasting music than if Antoinette Sterling had pushed onward and upward to the dizzy throne of a "prima donna" of world wide fame. Certainly, in provincial England, and in towns innumerable of America and the Colonies, there will be thousands to feel a clutching of the breath and a moistening of the eyes when they next listen to the strains of "O, Rest in the Lord," and think of the good singer and the good woman, that is gone.

Herr Kubelik who with his wealthy bride is rapidly learning English, was the guest of Canon Fleming, at The Residence York, during his trip to the North. While being shown round the place he startled Canon Fleming's parrot with his voluminous head of hair. He tink I am an onrangoutang!" was Herr Kubelik's exclamation.

That is a pretty and a charateristic story of Dr. J. M. Barrie which has just reached London, via Paris. Dr Barrie after all is not the sole author of the succefsful stomachic play. He has a boy collaborator the bright little son of his friend Mr. Llewellyn Davis. Dr. Barrie is of the breed of Thackeray, who said that he could never meet a boy home from school without wishing to tip him a guinea. But little Tommy Davis is to small at present for cash gifts, to, months back Dr. Barrie endowed him with a big package of good sweets. If I give you these, and tell you that you will be sick in the morning if you eat them all, what will you say? inquired, Dr. Barrie. I would say that I should be sick tonight, replied Tommy. The dramatist was delighted Give me leave to use that line in my new play, he said, and as part-author you shall receive a half-penny for every performance given.

Leave was given, and—a touch worthy of Robet Louis Stevenson this—a contract was duly drawn up, sealed, signed and delivered. The line is spoken every night at Wyndham's in the first act of Little Mary, and brings a big laugh well worth its royalty. And the royalties are regularly paid to Master Tommy Davis, whether in cash or kind the story says not.

A LAYTAN telegram states the Berlin Tram Company distributed 250,000 marks (£12,500) as a Christmas-box amongst its employes. Some of the employes will receive as much as £10 for their share.

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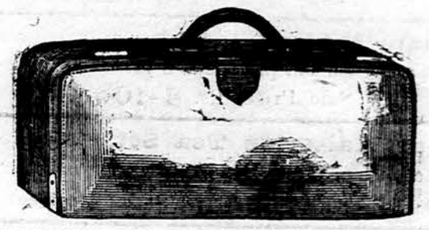

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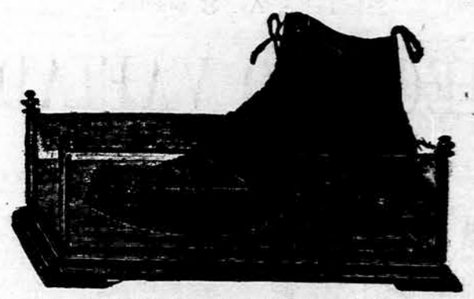

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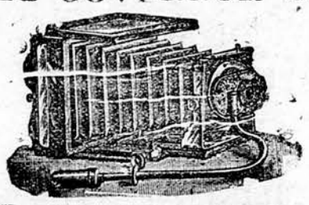

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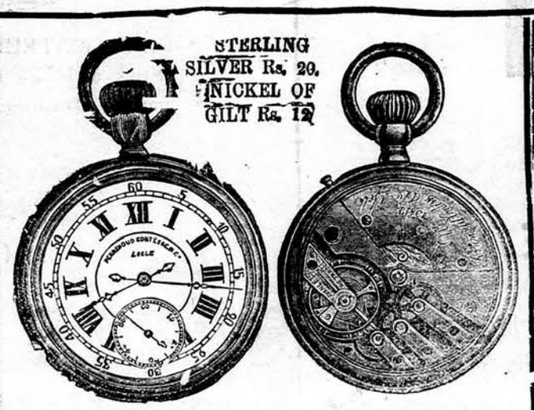

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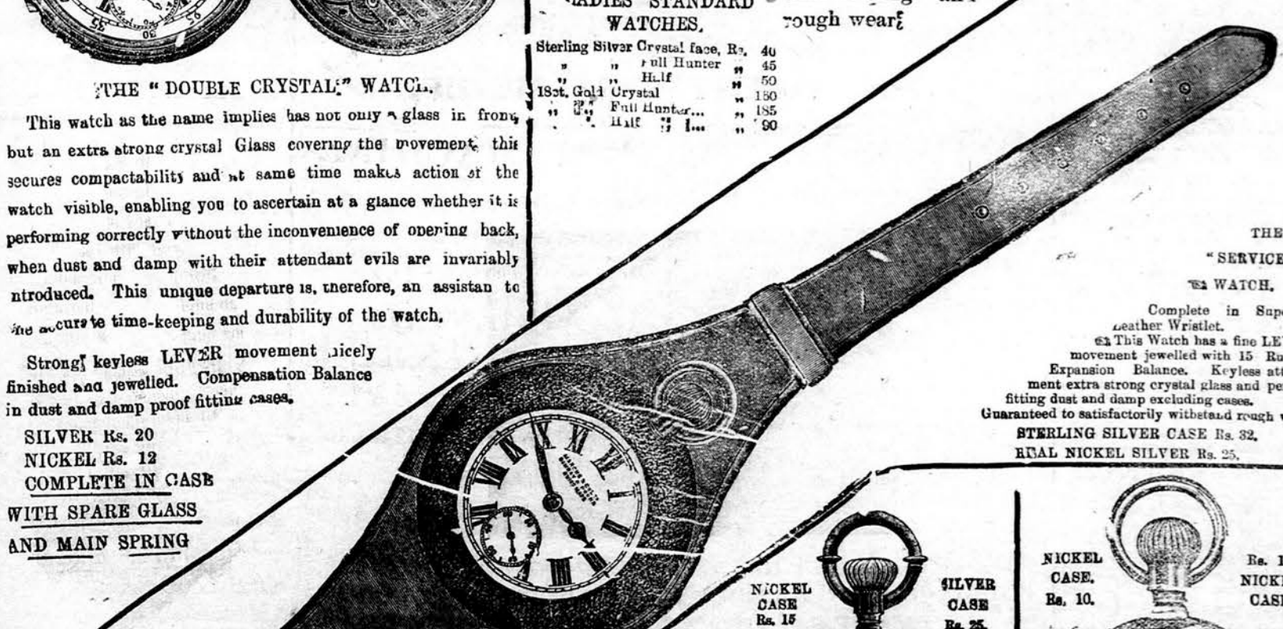

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